The Siell 3 I shared PLLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

No. 101.—Vol. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES' TROOP SHIP SULTANA .- ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST. (See page 771.)

Rotes of the Meek.

On Saturday evening the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, under command of Lord Elebo, were inspected by Colonel Erskine, Inspector General of Volunteers, in Hyde-park, near Knights-bridge barracks. The regiment was highly complimented by the inspecting officer for its efficiency.

On Saturday evening, at five o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place near the Osmberwell New-road Station of the Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Bailway Company. At the hour in question, a workman, employed in the construction of the additional arches near the Camberwell Station, having done his work, proceeded to cross the railway to go home. He saw an express train approaching, and he hastily stepped saids into the six-foot way. While standing there an up-train came along and he got bewildered at the sudden shooting past him of the two trains. He fell, was crushed, and killed on the spot. He was taken up quite dead

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On Monday eventy, about half-past five c'clock, a fearful collision occurred at the Nine Eims Station of the London and South Western Railway. It appears that the 4 50 up passenger train from Twickenham had arrived near the juection of the rails of the goods depot siding, which branch off from the up Richmond line nearly opposite the gasometers at Nine Eims. A goods train had just been shunted from off the line into the yard, and it is supposed that the p ints which had been opened to sliow this to pass into the depot had not been properly closed again. The Twickenham train, which was fortunately running rather slowly, as it had to stop at Vauxhall, instead of continuing on the up-line, turned off into the goods yard, and ran into an engine and trucks with fearful violence, the driver, fireman, and guard of the passenger train being seriously injured, the fireman, who is stated to have been nearly buried in the coals which were thrown out of the tender upon him, having suffered the most. Several of the passengers received fnjuries, and suffered greatly from the alarm caused by the shock of the collison. The carriages and vans were much damaged. Mr. Godson, the traffic superintendent of the line, who lives near the depot, was soon on the spot, and gave directions for the removal of the affrighted passengers. Those of the passengers who were injured were removed in cabs to their homes, while the disabled trucks, one of which had mounted the embankment of the line and destroyed a portion of the telegraph, were also cleared from the rails.

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A METING of delegates from references in various parts of the kingdom was held on Monday at Manchester. Resolutions were proposed expressing dissatisfaction with the present state of the representation of the people as a gross injustice to the working classes, regret that Government has abandoned the reform question, and an opinion that reformers throughout the country should support at the next general election only such candidates as are favourable to the introduction of a comprehensive measure of reform in the next session of parliament.

An inquiry was held by Mr J W. Payne, deputy coroner, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday, respecting the death of Biobard Harding, aged fourteen years. The deceased was employed in the planing-room of Norton's Steam Sawmills, Wharf-road, Cityroad, and he was cuttoned not to wear an apron when at work. He dieregarded the warning, however, and on Saturday morning, when he was in the room above the engine, the leather band, five inches wide, that worked the machinery caught his apron, and whirt-in him with frightful velocity over the drum. It then threw him off to a distance of twelve feet. He received terrible injuries, and died soon alterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

him of to a distance of twelve feet. He received terrible injuries, and "Accidental death."

The Sunday Bands in the Parks.—On Sunday last was commenced in the Regent's-park the tenth season of these bands. The wester, upon the fineness of which success so much depends, was too doubtful to give the committee any great expectations in 2600 pence were, however, taken. The band, as usual, twenty-five in number, is again under the direction of Mr. Sidney Davis, and many of the original committee may still be seen at their post of self-imposed and gratuitous labour in the vending of programmes. The Viotoria-park band commences next Sunday, on which occasion will be used for the first time the new platform (similar to that in the Regent's-park) recently erected for them by the Ohief Commissioner of Works. Mr. Thomas Shapoott will again wield the vaton. The report of last season shows that in the two parks 65 360 pence were taken, and this juint committee commence the present with the balance of £15 15s., all claims upon them for the nine seasons having been intending the himself of the nine seasons having been intending the performers 7s 6d. each if fine, and half-pay it raining, which, with printing, makes the coat for the Regent's park some £12 each performance, it will be seen that the receipts and expenditure throughouts long a period have been very evenly balanced.

The Bintynelace of Mrs. Lincola. The balance may be sufficiently that Mrs. Lincola the maiden name was Jenkins, and her father was for some time sexion of 8t. Paul's Chuuch, Newport. He married a Miss Russell, who was in the employ of Sir Thomas Salisbury. of Lian were, and the laste of the marriage was two daughters. The family after wards emigrated to America, and it appears that Mr. Lincola elected one of the daughters to be his partner in His — Birmingham Duily Gasztes.

Deart in A Rixivar Carriage of the down Sectal misting the was a young man about twenty-like risks of Age, was a history of the mail at Stafford Shaton. The body was discovered t

Foreign Rews.

FRANCE

FRANCE.

A Paris letter contains the following:—"Clean shirts are at this moment unprecedentedly scarce in Paris. Your correspondent has not been able to get sny linen home for the last three weeks; and suspecting that the washerwomen's husband was wearing his shirts—ne unnommon practice—he was seriously thinking of an application to the police, when he learned that all the world is in as bad a case as himself, the working wesherwomen of Paris having strack for wages. The fair washerwomen demand three frames a day for eight hours' work, and stand out so obstinately that very few employers can get a stroke of work done. 'Here,' says the Temps, 'we have a strike which comes immediately home to every one, high or low. What are the Paristenses to do this fine May weather without those white collars and sleeves which they so greatly affect? How are they to go into the country on a Sunday?'"

The Art Musical says that M. Bagier, the manager of the Italian Opers, was admitted to an adience with the Empress Regent last Sunday, and that he solicited from her Majesty a renewal of the annual subsidy of 100,0001. (£4,000), of which the Italian theatre was some tim since deprived. M. Bagier had the honour of her Majesty's acquaintance long ago in Madrid, where he was the manager of a theatre. Fire Mexican journalists have been arrested, and were tried by a French court-martial, for having questioned the legality of French martial law in the capital of Maximilian's flourishing and orderly empire. Among the news brought by the Florida on Sunday is that of their conviction and sentence to imprisonment and fines, varying from one month to two years, and from 16fr. to 2000fr. (£80). Captain Levylier, of the Slat Regiment, who acted as judge-advocate on the occasion, made a speech for the prosecution, in which occurs the following wonderful specimen of military elequence:—

"A soldier by profession, and a magistrate only accidentally, I

tion, in which occurs the following wondertrapeous or belongence:—

"A soldier by profession, and a magistrate only accidentally, I have no rhetorical talent, and can only trust to simple good sense to guide me through the arcana of the law. But deeply sensible of the responsibility which weighs upon me, and of the grave interests with which I am charged, I shall remain—like Marius in the Minturnus Marsher—calm, amidst the poisonous laws womited by the vile pamphleteers now standing before you, and which rise from too low a level to reach you directly."

BELGIUM.

The Independance Belge says:—"We again receive from Lacken the satisfactory news we have reported for the last few days. The formula is the same; his Majesty is still getting better. In consequence of this happy amelioration, which continues, and which we announce with the greatest satisfaction, we shall refrain from publishing our daily builetin. We shall only recommence it if, which we hope is scarcely probable, his Majesty's state should so far be modified as to lose the character it now possesses."

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters, confirming the long-standing impression that a political convulsion, if not a revolution, was at hand, say that the Narvaez Cabinet is on its last lega. The Spaniards are now showing their opposition by means analogous to those used by the Iralians towards Austriain 1859. They absent themselves from the bull-fights where the ground is kept by that municipal guard which acquired a sad celebrity in the night of April 10, by shooting down the people. Passive resistance is the order of the day. At the election for Saragossa, which took place the other day, out of 1,385 electors only forty-six went to the poll, and their votes returned the Government candidate. M. Manuel Esponera, to that Cortes upon whose frail support Narvaez relies.

whose frail support Narvaez relies.

AMERICA.

General Grant has returned from the front, and is said to express much gratification at the prompt execution of the orders of the Government in reference to the agreement between General Sherman and Johnson. General Sherman met the lieutenant-general twenty miles from the front. The Herald says that he received the order of disapproval with most commendable good grace. "There was no hesitation (it adds), no murmuring, nor any expression of disastifaction at the disapproval of the terms entered into between him and the rebel general; but, without any delay or argument in defence of the orders previously pursued, General Sherman and his generals, with true selderly spirit, set to work with alsority to carry out the views of the Government communicated by General Grant. Within five minutes a despatch was sent to Johnston terminating the armistice upon the receipt of the notification by the rebel pickets, and orders were given for our troops in the rear to move up to the front. In a few hours General Frank Blair, with his corps, was in motion. General Sherman had informed Johnston that the Government would not sanction the terms proposed, and that he should immediately resume hostilities. Immediately upon the receipt of this notice Johnston sent back a flag of trues, asking an interview with Sherman to arrange other terms of surrender, which was promptly made, upon the basis of the terms given to General Lee."

The force actually surrendered numbered 27,000 men, and included Generals Beaureard. Hardee, and Breckenridge, together

the terms given to General Lea."

The force actually surrendered numbered 27,000 men, and included Generals Beauregard, Hardee, and Breckenridge, together with the North and South Carolina, and the Gulf Biates Militta.

Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston during a personal alterestion. Other accounts, however, state that he fied with Davis.

THE ASSASSIN'S TOME.—We hope the report is true that the Government has disposed of the body of the assassin Booth in such a way that its resting place will never be known. The best thing that his relatives can wish for him is that his name and memory into picture of the control of good tasts and the public appeals to control of good tasts and the public appeals which glorides great criminals and craves constant incurrent which glorides great criminals and from current in the feed would be overstorne or modified by that strange wonder which always surrounds acts of desperate hardbood. We trust the score: of Booth's sepulchre will never be revealed.—New York Times yealed .- New York Times

revealed.—New York Times

A House Swallowed Up.—One of the most extraordinary socidents that has been recorded for many years took place at Prince's Town, near the town of Tredegar, South Wales. A boy was passing along the road, whon, as he was looking at a cottage inhabited by a man named Evan Jenkins and his family, he thought that he observed a movement on the part of the masoury. On wastehing it more narrowly he was satisfied that the framework of the window was sinking, and being apprehensive that the foundation of the structure was giving way, he ran to the door and alarmed the inmakes, who were seated round the table at breakfast. By this time the floor began to shake, and the tarrified persons immediately ren into the road, and had scarging done so when the house began to stilk through the ground, sing in a very short time was entirely out of sight, leaving the sife upon which it had stood an entirely out of sight, leaving the side. It would seem that he ground on which the cottage was raised shood over a dismeed colliery, and the earth muit have first given way at a depth of fully 100 feet below the surface. below the surface.

General Rews.

It is said that among Mr. Lincoln's papers has been found a package of letters marked in his own handwriting, "Assassination Letters." While many of them threatened his life, others warned him of plots to take it.

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THE St Peters burgh correspondent of the Nord says, that the ladies of the Russian capital have subscribed a considerable sum for a large crucifix of lapis lazuli aderned with precious stones, which is to be made and sent to the Princess Dagmar, with an address of condolence. At Moscow a Bible, bound in gold, is being prepared for the same purpose. Much sympathy with the Princess Dagmar is felt in St. Petersburgh.

THE young English tenor, Mr. Tom Hohler, has been singing with immense success at Milan. The newspapers of that operationity speak of his performance in the Paritans in terms of rapturous praise which to our colder sense appear somewhat excessive. His voice is described as rich, pure, fiexible, and sympathetic, and especially adapted to Rossinian music, and his method and style are equally commended. One journal promises him a career which will eclipse the successes of his most brilliant predecessors and contemporaries.

eclipse the successes of his most printant predecessors and contemporaries.

The body of Staff-Commander Stott, of the Coastguard service, has been discovered floating on the surface of the river Lee, Ireland, within a short distance of har Majesty's steamship Frederick William. The unfortunate gentieman was an officer on board that ship, from which he was missed three weeks since. For some days previous he was confined to his cable by illness, and was believed to have precipitated himself through the cabin port-hole into the sea. The body must have been beneath the ship from the moment of his death until a few hours before its recovery. The decessed, who leaves a widow and orphans, would, if he had lived a few months longer, have been entitled to retire on full pay. When the body was found the only covering was a night-dress, which shows he had only left his bed at the moment he got into the water. His previous demeanour was such that many believe he met his death when in a state of somnambulism, or in a sudden attack of delirium.

delirium.

THE West Susex Gazette records a batch of natural history curiosities at Brighton. A cat has a litter of fifteen kittens. Last year, it appears, this prelific Grimalkin had a litter of eleven young ones. In the same town there are a couple of tame foxes domiciled at an hotel; the female has just given birth to three young Beynards. At Bosham, in Sussex, a litter of young orphan rabbits was dug out and thrown to a cat, which was bringing up a young family; one of them was adopted into the family, and is now being suckled with kittens.

with kittens.

THE Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, has presented the Rev. Thomas Hullah, M.A., of Brasenose Jellege, Oxford, perpetual curate of Tideford, near St. German's, Jornwall, to the rectory of Calatock, near Tavistock, vice the Rev. Phomas Bachelor, M.A.

THE South-Western Company are indider at compariments of the same carriage to communicate with one another. A South-Western official, on being saked the object of the windows, said that it was to prevent passengers from being Mullerized.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

An important meeting like that of last week at Chester, besides involving a heavy settling, always gives a fresh impotus to speculation; but there was nothing to mark that a great meeting had just passed off. It is true that in the morning, at the Victoria Club, there were some startling movements in connexion with Gladiateur for the Derby, but the demonstration was a mere flash in the pan, the French horse having been fairly reinstated in public favour at Knightabridge, where he left off firmer at 6 to 1. The Duke trovery close upon his heels, but towards the close of business 7 to 1 was freely offered "bar one." Notwithstanding the "unkind" performance of Broomlelaw in the Dre Blakes, he has a host of admirers, who still believe that he is the best of the Spring Oottage stable, and that he will carry Mr. Chaplin's "first colours" at Epsom; and the "uncle" is therefore supported in preference to the sun of Blink Bonny. He was frequently lequired after to-day, and before the close of the room 14 to 1 was asked for in vain. Longdown was also in force at the same prices, but Christmas Carol was backed for more money than anything, 20 to 1 being taken to several hundred pounds. The settling was heavy, but we heard no serious complaints, and no "shorts" were announced.

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Lord Stamford's Archimedes (t and off); 11 to 1 agst Mr. H.
Chaplin's Breadalbane (t); 11 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Wild Charley
(t); 14 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Broomielaw (t and w); 14 to
1 agst Mr. Spencer's Longdown (t); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Mackenzie's
Oppressor (off. 20 to 1 t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. T. Wadlow's Christmas Carol (1); 25 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings' Kangaroo (off;
t 28 to 1); 40 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Konig (t); 40 to 1 agst
Lord Durham's Ariel (t); 100 to 1 agst Mr. G. Reynolds's Richmond (t).

EXECUTION AT TANGIER.—On the 30th of April, at the market place, in the outskirts of Tangier, the execution of a Moor for the surder of his mother took place. The oulprit was brought out from the prison, in which he had been incarcerated for some time pending his trial, with his hands tied to his side, and, being placed in an erect position, a soldier was ordered to fire a pistol-shot which did not kill him. Immediately afterwards another Moor stepped up to the open ground where the body lay, and finished the execution by shopping his head iff with a common axa. The head was afterwards exposed to public view.—Gibraltar Chronicle.

Portant of the Prisce of Walks.—We understand that a large sum has been subscribed by members of the Middle Temple for a full-length portrait of his royal highness, who is one of the masters of their bench, to be placed in the new library of the society. We are likewise informed that the subscription list will be closed on Thursday, the 15th June, the last day of Trinity Term. The maximum subscription is two guiness.

The Priscient's Sapert.—The late President's body guard continue on duy about the person of President Johnson. This company consists of one select man from each county in Ohio, and numbers nearly 100 men. A sufficient force of this guard is upon duty at all times, and the visitor who calls upon the President at his temporary mansion is confronted, immediately upon approaching the door, by three or four soldiers, who do not permit him to advance further until his name has been sent in and the order given by the President to admit him. In the hall adjoining the reception—room are also found soldiers of gented deportment, who quietly remain about the entrance, within a few feet of Mr. Johnson. Bentinely also constantly surround the house upon the streets and in the lot upon which the building stands. In fact, every reasonable presuntion is taken to prevent any violence being attempted upon the President —Reserverations.]

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MONDAY.

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RCE, warranted to denote Time correctly, post-free, Brass Works, 2s. 4s., and 5s. each. ARTRUR onary and Fancy Goods Depot, 308, High Holborn, nt.]

MAY 20, 1865.

The Court.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred will pursue his studies in Germany, attended by Major Cowell, until he comes of age in August next; and it is said to be arranged by her Majorithat on the termination of his engagement with Prince Alfred, Major Cowell shall hold the same position with Prince Leopold which he has so long filled with his brother.

The Queen held a fitth court at Buckingham Palace on Monday effections.

afternoon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess
Helens and Princess Louise, left Windsor Castle at ten minutes
before twelve, and arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before

before twelve, and arrived at Buckingnam raises shortly before one o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Walez, attended by Karl Spencer, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Teeedala, and the Hon. B. Meade, and seconted by a de'schment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House at a few minutes before three o'clock. The Queen, after the court, left for Windsor.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, with Earl Spencer, and attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Colenel Keppel, Major Teesdale, the Hon. Colonel Macdonald, and the Hon. Colonel Curzon, arrived in town from Ireland at twenty minutes to

anonym, concurs aspors, major Tesesdale, the Hon. Colonel Macodonald, and the Hon. Colonel Curson, arrived in town from Ireland at twenty minutes to eight o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE PRINGE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

On the day previous to his departure from Doblin the Prince visited the Exhibition. From the Exhibition the carriages containing the Prince, the Lord Lieutessal and Lady Wodehouse, and those by whom they are accompanied, proceeded along the south side of Stephanical of Lieutessal and Lady Wodehouse, and those by whom they are accompanied, proceeded along the south side of Stephanical of Dublin. This headcome edifice, dedicated to company the control of the Prince and the control of the series which lead to the great region of the series which lead to the control of the series which lead to the control of the series which the control of the series which the control of the series which the control of the series of the series and the control of the poore inhabitants of the locality, who patiently swated the coming of the Prince, and endured with much cheertuleses and patience, the rain that fell coassionally. They siso had to abide the rough handling of the police, who drove them most remorsolessly from any particular coign of 'vantage they had cocampled. The heaster, forming the secon, wheeled round the corner of the street leading to the exhedral at about a quarter to three, and few up on one side after clearing the approach to the cathedral, and in a few minutes the Prince of Wales and the Lord Lieutessan, who rode in the ret carriage, had descended at the gate, where they were received by the dean, the Vary Bev. Dr. West, the Bev. Dr. Sediter, Mr. Benjamin Lee Grainess, Mr. & E. Gainness, and Mr. Elward Galunes.

The Prince of Wales shook hands not cordially with Mr. B. Gainness, the restore of the outlettens, and then, proved the Prince and the Lord Lieutessant through the service of the control of the service of the control of the cont

present.

The visitors began to arrive shortly after ten, and were unhered into the various reception rooms by the servants of the viceregal household, attired in their handome state liveries, and soon afterwards the doors of the dancing-room were thrown open and the bill commenced. The Prince of Wales danced first with Lady Wodehouse, and his excellency chose for his partner the Marchiness of Drogheda. At half-past twelve supper was served in the Bessborough Room, which had been arranged under the over of vir. Adie, the steward of the viceregal household, who, having at his command many handsome gold salvers and silver candelabra belonging to his excellency, found no difficulty in making a truly regal display.

Scientific Amusements and Presents.—We recommend our readers who require any Electrical, Galvanic Ohemical and other apparatus to apply to W. Fankhers, operative chemis, 40, Endell-street Long Acre, W.C. on same side as the Batha. The newly invented Magneto-Electric Ocit, which requires neither said mer hattery, and is not useful for amessments, and part outerly recommended is all cases of disease where Galvaniam is useful, is old at its to 5% its way portable and is fitted in a neat mahogany case. Other Colls with Bathary and Handles, complete from 17. 64, to 50s. The Stat Light or Magnesium Wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses unusual brilliancy. It is sold at 2d, and 31, per fort, sent free by post on receipt of a stamped envelope. A large assortment of second-hand Camera Longes, Magic Linterns and Eccurical Apparatus and Batteries of every description. The greatest sovelty of the day is the Court fagal Steam Ecgus, made of glass. It is pretting fitted up as a consument, it is filled with perfume or water, and heat being applied, it works with great rapidity, and diffuses its porfume in any place, price 2a, 6d, or packed 2a, 6d.—[Advertisequest].

THE LONDON SEASON .- ROTTEN ROW.

In the House of Commons the other night considerable discussion took place on the subject of extending Ratten-row as far as Kensington Gardens. During what is termed the London season, Rotten-row is certainly not adequate to the number of equestrians and fashionable carriage parties driving round that aristocratic ring.

and fashlonable carriage parties driving round that aistocratic ring.

On page 773 we he slarge engraving of this fashlonable ride, During "the season" Hyde-park is almost as fashlonable as the power, only the ledies, instead of the slightful exhibition is that of "taking the sir," but, of course, it delightful exhibition is that of "taking the sir," but, of course, it delightful exhibition is that of "taking the sir," but, of course, it delightful exhibition is that of "taking the sir," but, of course, that is not the true object of the drive; indeed, many persona living at Norwood, Finchley, and Highgan, leave their pure standards and the course of the form of the for

Carlotte Control of the Control of t THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAY.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact, a good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress and improve neat in the suntames of civilines noticity. Markar's noted half-guines hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes noted half-guines hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes noted half-guines hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes noted half-guines hats are unequalled to quantity and style; the shapes it would be well to repeat frequently that Walkar's Hat Manufactory is No. 49 Orawford-sheet (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone.—[Advertigement.]

FEARFUL EXPLOSION ON BOARD AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

On our first page we give an illustration of the terrible steam-boat calamity on the Mississippt.

The Memphis Bulletin gives the following particulars of the loss of the Sultana:

of the Sultana. Ospiala Mason, arrived from New Orths search the 25th, with about 2 200 people on board, 1,951 of whom were exchanged Federal princener from Vickeburg, the balance being refugee and regular passengers from various points along the river, proceeding lowards St. Louis. She left she cook pile shout one o'clock this moraing, and had made some eight the search of the search of the control of the search of the control of the search of t

An Execution at Athens.—The Athens journals contain accounts of a fearful scene at an execution in that city. The condemned man, on arriving at the scaffold, appeared to feel awaken in him an instinctive clinging to life, and having his hands free (as permitted by the Greek law), he suddenly felled one of the two executioners to the ground. The second at once drew out a polgnard and plunged it into the breast of the criminal, who still continued to make a violent resistance. The man's arms were at length bound and his head laid on the sliding plank, but in consequence of his violent moving, the blade of the guillottne fell only on his shoulder. A second attempt severed the head from the body.

body.

PAREIRS AND GOTTO'S PRIZE WRITING CARE for 2s. (or free by post for sweaty-eight stamps), fitted with Writing-paper, Envelores. Pencase and Pens, Blotting-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER hardal was given by the SOULETY OF ARTS for its nullity, durability, and chaspless. 200,000 have already been sold. To be had of Parkins and Gotto, 25, Oxford-street, London.—Advertisement).



sians may be seen proparing to set out from Djedda, through the Pligric's Gate. AT DJEDDA. GATE PILGRIMS' SKETCHES IN PERSIA.-THE

was also the father-in-law of Omar, selzed upon the sovereignty, which he transmitted to his second soc-in-law. All, who not only had married the dergehter of Mahome, but was also his nephew, demanded the succession in right of blood, but without success. Newtheleas, as the death of Abondehir, he stempled to obtain it for his family and perished in the stiempt. He was massered by the followers of Omar, who were the most numerous. Busseln and Essan, the two sones of All, wished to awarge his detail and chician by force of arms what had been manded from the hands of the father; but the first, attacked by Yerid, one of Omar's general, inpon the banks of the Esphrates, near to Kerbelee, lost his life; the other was poisoned.

Thus was settled a question, which for more than five hundred year made in Fersta a softiem to opposition to the Turkiah orthodoxy, and cused all the wars to which religious famitiom lent all the violence of an ardent faith. Notwithetanding these differences of opinion—minor points with the Turkia—it does not prevent them journeying together to Mecca, to pray at the tomb of Mahomet. We have made this the arbject of a sketch, where Turks and Per-

SKETCHES IN

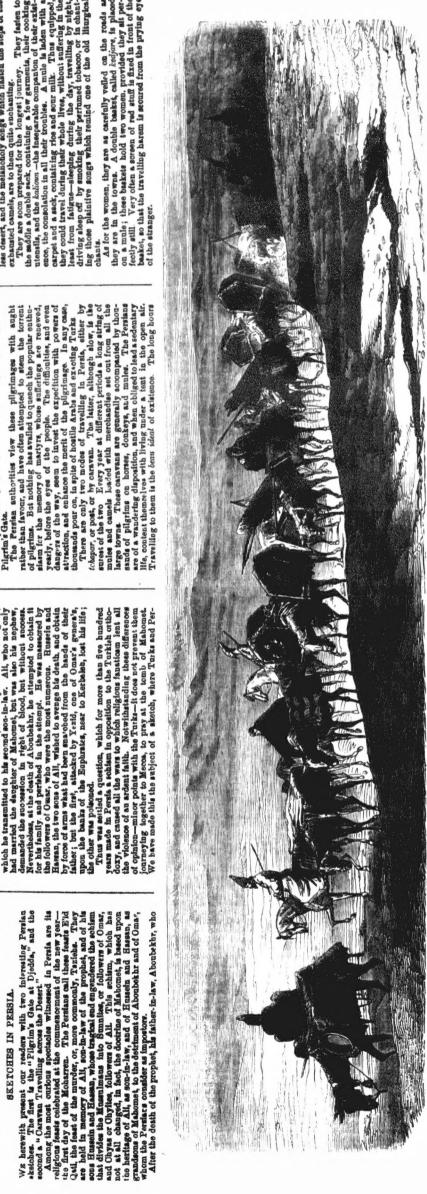
march of the night, the bound-s which hasten the steps of the

of repose during the day, the gentle march of the night, the boundless desert, and the melanoholy songs which hasten the steps of the exhausted camels, are to them quite sondstring.

They are soon prepared for the longest journey. They fasten to the saddle a double seck, containing a few garments, their cooking utensils, and the kidoun-the integerable companion of their satisface, the consolation in all their troubles. A mule is laden with a carpes and a sack, containing rice and soon milk. Thus equipped, they could travel during their whole lives, without suffering in the least from fatigue—sleeping during the day, travelling by night, driving sleep off by smoking their perfumed tobacco, or in chantchants.

As for the women, they are as carefully welled on the roads as they are in the towns. A double basket, called kedjore, is placed they are in the towns.

on a mule; these baskets holfectly still. Very often a scre basket, so that the travelling of the stranger.



CROSSING THE DESERT. CARAVAN PERSIA.-A NI SKETCHES



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and various rectures of extraordinary interest, amongst which may be enumerated the following:

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OALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

	ALM AL V ELLESSELLES					9 20 9 56 10 85 11 40			
					A.	M.	P.	M.	
D. D.	First iron boat lanned, 1///	***	***		9	20	9	56	
cool as	bl stion Rundaw	***	***	***	10	83	11	40	
99 34	Murshal Pelissier uied, 1864	***			11	40	-		
98 7	Bir J. Franklin sailed, 1845	***		***	0	9	0	86	
9 7	Onen Victoria born, 1819	***	***	***	1	3	1	29	
2 7	Marshal Polissier uied, 1864 Bur J. Franklin sailed, 1845 Queen Victoria born, 1819 Ascension Day. Princess Helena	born	a, :	1846	1	59	2	17	
A	ABOUNDADE DOG				63	44	1.0		

20 F Trinity Term begins Moon's Obsuges.—New moon, 24th, 10a. 49a. p m. Sunday Lessons.

MOENTSG.

Deut. 8; Matt 19.

Dens. 9; 1 Cor. 4.

MOTES OF THE WEEK.

Rogation Sunday, 21st.—Regation Week, also termed "Grass Week," from the circumstance of great most being eaten instead of flesh, was celebrated as lately as the seventsents, century, by public

religious ceremonists.

Ascension Day.—Hely Thursday.—On Ascension Day the charliy school children still per ambulate the streets to mark the boundaries of the parishes, in conformity with a regulation made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From this circumstance it is also called Propession Week in old simansoks.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR SURSULINESS.— This PENET ILLUSTRATES WHERE NEWS AS BETROLDS'S NEWSTAPES SOME POST-Free to any part of the United Kingdo for three ponny postage stamps. For some washing to subscribe for quarter, so as to receive this Two newspapes intrough the post, m result a subscription of Sr. Sc. to Mr. John Szonz as the Office St

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DAVID McL.—Apply to Mr. Algar, Australian newspaper agent, No. 11, Clement's lane, London. Ciement's-lans, London.

th. d. == bend us your address and we will recommend you a respectable but does note or.

W.—Your request is an advertisement, and could easy be inserted as

L.t.don some of the public at Covent guels.

W.—Your it-quest is an advertisement, many public at Covent guels.

W. O. P.—John Kemble took his farewell leave of the public at Covent Garden Theate in 1817, and his brither Charles in 1840.

Tanant.—In the absence of any agreement to the contrary you must give six months' notice, such notices to expire at the same period of the year you commenced your tenancy.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAD.

A DRAMATIC death has been the lot of the actor who murdered President Lincoln. A fate, too, like a soldier's has ended the career of one whosedsed has made every soldier on both sides indignant or ashamed. The details which we receive from several sources of the death of this man and the capture of his accomplice form one of the most interesting narratives of the war. The act of assassination was in itself full of horrible audacity, and the sequel is in keeping with it. When the murderer least from the box on to the stage, a height of nine or ten fest, he broke his leg. He is described as having been bent double with the shock of his fall, but he had the energy to rise upand shout out the motio of Virginia as the defence of his crime. Still the leap proved tolerably fatal to him. With that disregard of pain which is often shown in the first moments of a wound by men under the influence of strong excitement he was able with his broken leg to rush across the stage overturn those who were in his way, mount a horse, and gallop off. But in a short time the hurt disabled him. He was obliged to have the leg set, and for the few days that he had to live must have been in great pain and nearly disabled. All the resources of the Washington Government were employed to find him. His refuge was at first unknown. Whether he remained hidden in Washington or its suburbs, or was lurking in Maryland, or had contrived to cross the Potomac, and had pushed into the interior of Virginia with the intention of escaping southward, could only be guessed. Those conversant with the political state of country seem, however, to have formed a shrewd judgmant as to ce of his concealment. In the low lands of Maryland which lie to the east and south of Washington, between the Potomac and Chesapeane Bay, exists a population which is said to be strongly Confederate in feeling. They are not very numerous; they cannot be very rich; their country is swampy and unhealthy, but such an asylum as they had they were suspected of being willing to offer to John Wilkes Booth. In this region, accordingly, the United States cavalry and police made a strict search. They were furnished with that potent instrument of detection, a photograph of the criminal, and for ten days they pursued him incessantly. A little army was employed on this service, and at last success rewarded the exertions of Colonel Baker, to whom had been committed the task of discovering the assassin. The details of the capture will be found in our columns. Booth, it was discovered, had really secreted himself in the peninsula, but finding, doubtless that hot pursuit was made after him, he had crossed the river into Virginia, at a place called Port Royal. He was followed, and in the night of Tuesday, the 25th of April, a party arrived at the house of an old man named Garrett, who it proved had harboured the inguives. The old man and his son were forced by threats to reveal their place of concealment, which was a neighbouring barn.
Then followed a singular scene. For more than an hour did the pursuers parley with the assassin. The correspondents of the New York papers tell the story with little variation, and there can be no doubt that it is in the main correct. Booth preserved his bravedo to the last, and is reported to have saked the soldiers to retire to a distance, so that there might be a fair fight between them. His companion was less obstinate, and soon gave himself up. Booth in the end was shot by a certain Sergeant Corbett, a man of H.W. L. B. English descent.

> THE approach of the dog-days has not unnaturally called forth some complaints with respect to the unfortunate quadrupeds to whom they owe their name. "Give a dog a bad name, and hang him," is a proverb which may probably claim a remote antiquity for its origin, but which seems to have lost all its practical significance in the present day. The bad name most unquestionably has survived, but the penalty is, in modern times, a dead letter. From all parts of the kingdom there is a choras of complaints, the burden of which is invariably the same-viz, that the neighbourhood is overrun with dogs, who, having no ostensible owners, get their livelihood by preying upon the public, and eccasionally vary an rwise unbroken career of their and degredation by onslaughts, in a state of madness, upon the persons as well as upon the property of the community. So lately ago as Friday week an inquest was held by Mr. Payme upon the body of a boy of twelve years old who had died of hydro-Upon examination it transpired that he had been bitten about three months ago by a large dog, while "just turning into Holborn from Cashery-lane," or, in other words, in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the matropolis. "The dog would not let go his hand until beaten off by a man," and the would although properly dressed at the time, preved mortal in the en-Now, it is simply monstrous that an occurrence of this sort should so possible in a city populated by two millions of inhabitants, and protected by some seven or eight thousand police. Still, monst it is, it is hardly surprising, if it be true. as h calculated, that there are at least fifty thousand days in London and its suburbs for which no dog tax is paid, and which, in a majority of instances, accordingly, are probably expected to "get their own living." Yet all this might be prevented by regulations comparatively simple in themselves, and certainly involving no trouble in carrying them out at all proportionate to the benefits which they would entail. the first place, the master of every house should be held prima facie responsible for the tax on every dog kept there. In the scould, no dog should be suffered to run at large without the name and addre of his owner being legibly engraved on his collar. And in the third, all dogs found without such a passport for their respectability should be instantly destroyed by the police. Were this done, not only would a frightful eyesore be removed from our streets, but

B. B.—The Chelses Physic Garden at Ohelses was originated by Sir Hans Sloane, and was presented to the Apotheoaries' Company in 1721.

Subscanza—It is stated that the first fraced play was 'The Weddiag,' by Shirley, princed in 1639, and first performed at the Cockpit Theatre.

JOHN P.—Balks are a Veneuan invention, and the first was contrived in 1450. Banks were established at Barceiona in 1401; at Cenne, in 1407; at Amsterdam in 1609; in London, 1694; Embargh, 1695; and at Paris, in 1716

OLD Dauri.—Yes. The first Drury Lake Theatre was often called, and indeed printed on the tackets as the Covent Garden Theatre.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

GABDENING OFERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Bedding out plants should new be got in. If
you wan your garden to look really pretty, pay particular attention
to the contrasts in colour. Commence with calcoclarias, verbenss,
soariet geraniums, &c., leaving heliotropes, dahlias, anagallis, and
such as are very susceptible of cold till the weather becomes more
settled. Lant week, for instance, was a trying week for young and
tender plants. Thin out annuals, stake and tie up carnations and
picotees, and continue to remove exuberant shoots and small buds
of pinks. Put in cuttings of chrysanthemums in a light soil under
a hand glass. Thin the snoots of herbaceous plants, such as philoxes,
and let each shoet be properly staked.

KICHEN GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, also cauliflower; prick out

a hand glass. Thin the snoots of herbaceous plants, such as phioxes, and let each shoot be properly staked.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow cabosge, also cauliflower; prick out early sowings of Brussels sprouts. For bread beans as soon as the poet begin to appear at the lower part of the stem. Thin onions, leaving the strongest four or five mones spart, and plant the thinnings, if required, in showery weather. Earth up possioes; sow main crop or scarlet runners; also another sowing of peas. Sow early horn carrots; prick out savoys and kale. Sow and thin parsiey and radiabas. Plant out tomatoes under a south wall or lence. Thin early crops of spinach.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Gradually divest fruit trees of their superfluous shoots, and apply the syringe or engine trequently. Water straw—

FRUIT GARDEN.—Grautally dives it is a second to a second s

PARLIAMEN FARY PROUBEDINGS.

PARLIAMEN LARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, after several petitions had been presented from efficers of the Indian army complaining of the manner in which the amalgamation with the army of the Queen had been effected, the Earl of Donoughmore at some length directed attention to the grievances under which the petitioners were suffering, and expressed a hope that Government would take the matter into their serious consideration, and, if necessary, agree to a commission of inquiry. Lord Dufferin, speaking in behalf of the Indian Government, constended that if any grievances had ever existed, they had not only been removed by the arrangements recently made, but the position of shaes officers was better now than previously. He intimated, however, that a commission would be issued to inquire how far the resummendations of the former commission had seen carried out. Lord Lyveden expressed an opinion that the Indian Government had treated the officers of the Indian army in a shabby and ungenerous spirit, for, from the first, so far from attending to Government had treated the officers of the Indian army in a shabby and ungenerous spirit, for, from the first, so far from attending to their complaints, they had declined to carry out the recommendations of a royal commission in their favour. Instead of suspending the matter by commission after commission, it would be much better to meet these complaints in a wise and liberal manner. Lord Houghton strongly supported the claims of the petitioners, which were disputed by the Duke of Argyle. Observations were also made by Lord Oranworth in explanation of the proceedings of the last commission; and the Earl of Donoughmore, in briefly replying, ridiouled the appointment of another commission. Lord Houghton inquired whether the Government intended to withdraw the admission of belligerent rights which they had conceded to the so-called Confederate States of America. Earl Russell objected to the wording of the question and to the time of putting it as inopportune. It was not a question of concession but of social rights from the moment that the President of the United States proclaimed a blookade of all she ports of the Nouth, and her Majesty must either was not a question of concession but of scinal rigins from the moment that the President of the United States proclaimed a blockade of all the ports of the South, and her Majesty must either have conceded them or disputed their exercise. The former course was adopted; for unless that had been done the United States could not have exercised the right of search in time. The question was inopportune, for at present it was very difficult to say what was the state of the case. The Government were anxious to know what course the United States intended to pursue, and until they knew that it was impossible to give an answer to his noble triend.

In the House of Commons the subject of Lord Westbury's exercise of nearonism in the distribution of the control of the contro

In the House of Commons the subject of Lord Westbury's exercise of negotism in the distribution of the patronage under his control was, for the first time, formally noticed in a series of questions put by Mr. Ferrand te the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General, in reply, said that Mr. Wilde, registrar of bankrupts at Leeds, was not called upon by any bankrupte official to resign his post, but he was saked to answer certain complaints of irregularities, not of a pecuniary obsracter, that had been made against him by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, and the answer he sent in was not considered satisfactory. At the same time the chief registrar was informed that Mr. Wilde's health was not good, and that he would be entitled to retire under a section of the New Bankruptcy Act. Influenced by a kindly feeling, the chief registrar wrote to Mr. Wilde and said that, if the fact was as represented, it might be desirable that he should retire. Whereupon Mr. Wilde sent in a petition verified on cath, and accompanied by the certificate of an eminent medical man at Leeds, setting forth that Mr. Wilde and could not satisfactority perform the duties of his office. Under these circumstances he was permitted to resign with the pension of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupons of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupons of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 à year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupon of £600 a year, to w mad for some time past been sillicted with a failure of sight and could not estimatority perform the duties of his office. Under these circumstances no was permitted to resign with the pension of £600 a year, to which he was entitled under the Bankrupoy Act. With regard to the appointment of Mr. Welch (who it was slieged was merely put in the place till Mr. Betheil, Lord Westbury's son, who had been outle wed, was qualified for the post) as Mr. Witde's successor, that gentleman had for some time before been strongly recommended for such as office by the late Sir W. Atherton, when Attorney-General, and Mr. Edward James, Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster. The Lord Chancellor had never seen Mr. Welch in his hit, and until Mr. Ferrand's questions were put on the notice paper he had never heart that he had been it a precarious or bad sates of health. As to the slieged arrangement for the benefit of Mr. Richard Betheil, all that he outld say was that at on such arrangement had ever been proposed or thought of. The fact was, that at the time of the appointment of Mr. Welch, which took place on the 30th of July last, there was no estimater, for that was not issued until the 15th of December following against Mr. Richard Bethell. With respect to the conditioning portion of the hon, member's inquiries, Mr. Richard Bethell was never appointed a registrar of the Court of Bankruptly at Leeds at all. A vacancy had arisen in London by the resignation of Mr. Richard Bethell, for reasons which made the Lord Chancellor consider that resignation necessary. Afterwards the noble and learned lord was pressed to appoint Mr. by the resignation of Mr. Richard Bethell, for reasons which made the Lord Onancellor consider that resignation necessary. Afterwards the noble and learned lord was pressed to appoint Mr. Welch to London, and transfer Mr. Bethell to Leeds, but he positively refused to do so; and if Mr. Richard Bethell had on the 24th of February stated to officials of the Bankruptcy Court at Leeds that he had been appointed registrar, that was said said done altogether with ut the knowledge or sanction of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. J. White inquired whether the Government had determined to withdraw its recognition of the belligerent rights of the so-called Consequents States. Lord Palmerson, who had a few minutes before ensertd and taken his usual seat amidat loud cheers from his supporters, had that whenever the Government of the United States should declare that it had ceased to exercise, with regard to neutrals, those rights of search, capture, and condemnation which belonged to a belligerent then, of course, the war, so far as neutrals were concerned, would be at an end, and there would be no longer any acknowledgment of belligerent rights either on one side or the other.

Opeatricals, Itlusic, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Maile. ima muraka made her second appearance of Saturday evening last in "Lucia di Lammermoor. On the provious l'inureday she was evidently indisposed, in consequence of a rough passage across the Channel; but, on Saturday, although not entirely recovered, the unnost unannity prevaited as to the remarkable talents and powers of the artist, and everyone in the monstal horizon. Middle de Muraka has a wonderful brilliancy of execution. Her expression is varied and truthlut, her feeling intense, her judgment irreprosonable, her taste exquisite. Assavoisies we know no singer in the present day who can expect the difference of the truthly the singers and brings to our recollection. As a vocalisar we know no singer in the present day who can surpass her—only one or two, indeed, who can equal her. In one respect she differs from all fiving singers, and brings to our recollection Pasta and Maibran. Assnough possessed of extraordinary fluoncy, and capable of singing scales and chromatic passages with the greatest rapidity, and sometimes executes them is as sow a manner as possible, thereby demonstrating more than if she took them at lightning speed the command one has over ner voice. Multi-definition, the state of de Marsas, soo, and migh processes as an access of the Marsas personal and easy to her solidors and motions as a lawn. Indeed she lactinates the speciality as a gisson, and commands his attention without an effort. Further, addies de Murak hooss to the hie the part of Lucy Ashton, whom short so cloquently describes the betrays a fund of passion and force whom might seem to recommend her as suited to observe so a more trage tendency. The morgical source wand despair of the scene with the brother, in which, by means of the lorged epision, hunca is assured of her lover's purity, as at the same time true by makers and managed with the finest art, while the mad scene time true by makers of pictures as varied and scannitul as they are powerfully affecting. The mad scene constructes the culminating scene of middle of animal as the reformance; and here, indeed, we are incitted to think the new singer surpasses all her producessors. In continuous to think the new singer surpasses all her producessors. In continuous to think the new singer surpasses all her producessors. In continuous which followed this scene of Saturday night deficil despription. The singe that it is a surpassed to the audience, like an individual, pulsated with the soon wiledgement that a great artist was in their presence at Joursto, the new tenor, possesses several commendance qualities, and exthe soknowledgment that a great artist was in their presence at Jouann, the new tenor, possesses several commendant quantities, the best of which are an excellent voice and arrong teeling and expression. He is also a good artist and experienced. Interest according to the series of the series of the series as the experienced of the denied. Aft. Santiey is admirable as Eurico, and sings the music with apienuit effect. The impurous except a warded to the lamous quintel and chorus in the finals to the second act was independ in no small degree to lift. Santiey's powerful singing and to his voice, not to be surpassed for power and sonority. On Taueday evening "Fidelio" was given, with skills. Thistens as Leconce, they grandest and most magnitude tangersonation, and Signor Granz made his first appearance was season, as Fioresian.

COVENT CAMPEN.—Sidile. Adelina Patti made her first appearance as the hoyal maint Opers on Saunday has, selecting one of her most conbaining performances—Hogans in the "Barbere," signer states playing Jount Almiviva, a page which those has been expressly for him, so exquisite the main cash argament requirements consort to be it him. Signor from one also made has first appearance this assessment as Figure, the withinest past of the withinest sauger that even trod the bardar Covent Carden, on Saunday evening, therefore, attracted an audience which literally flind the investre from pit to galary. Mills. Plant is singing her best this part in the right to the total har best; and she is shift the fivelinest and investing, but when a made her best; and she is shift the fivelinest and investing to the than her best; and she is shift the fivelinest and investing to the most with a part in the made her appearance in the "Une voce" scene, the appliance was interaily overwhelming. Signor Mario's performance of the love-making overwhelming. Signor Mario's performance of the love-making operations as always been one of the most distance portratures on the operation shape. Signor Banona's simborate touches of humour and exaggerates is seed utables were never more prominently shown. Signor Champs makes an excellent Bartolo, and orguor Taglishoo, as Bestlio, is throughest states a weeklight that old characters which his excellent COVENT GABDEN.- ddile. Adelina Patti made her first ap exaggerates isomicushess were hever more prominently shown. Signor Champs makes an excellent Bartolo, and Signor Taglistico, as Bastlio, is threatened with one of knose characters which his excellent Bestio, is recutesed with one of known characters which his excellent judgment leads him thoroughly to identify without essending to carrieture. Madame l'aguadio was the ferths, and Signor Folonimi the Floreito. Madis Fasti once Sukerts "Edno Song" for interessing the faston," and repeated it in deference of an unanimous encors. The trio, "Zitti, Zitti," was also re-demanded. The principals crossed the stage at the end of the opera.

DRURY LANS.—The admirable season here was brought to a close last night (datarday), Mr. Falconer taking his benefit on the occasion. On alonday evening "Love's Orteon" was played for Olse last night (danned), it. Faloner taking his benefit on the conston. On anonday evening "Love's Oracal" was played for the last time. On trueday, "King Lear" was again produced. The popular favourite sites layus Thompson, took ner benefit on Wednesday, when a most assessive programme was presented first, in "Delnoase Ground," Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. R. Estay, and the lair beneficiar's appeared. The count ursum of "Good for Nothing" Leasured, wan mass layers Thompson as Nan (for the lirst time in Lansany), and Mr. J. E. Toole as Tom Diolos; "Olime" and a compedicise, introducing Mr. Sothern, were also included in the evening's entertainments. "Hamlet" was pointed in the evening's entertainments. "Hamlet" was pointed in the stage, pageousted the ringe of Dannark. Mr. Walter Lacy's benefit took piece on Frince of Dannark. Mr. Walter Lacy's location of the first appearance nere); Mercusto, arc. Walter Lacy; Frier Lawrence, Mr. H. Marston; Apotheoary, Mr. G. Heimore; Judies Mrs. Hermann Vezin; Nurse, Mrs. H. Vandenhoff.

Vandenhoff.

ADELPHI.—After an absence of some weeks, Miss Bateman has made her re-appearance as Bianca, in minnan's tragedy of "Fazio," which she pisyed for the first time in England. Bianca, we believe, was one of those parts in which miss Bateman made her special reputation in America. Only the most scoomplished artists have succeeded in interpreting the character of Bianca. Miss UNeill first recommended the pisy to public notice some forty years ago. Miss Fanny Kemole selected Fazio for her first appearance in America in 1832, and all our legitimate tragediennes have attempted it since, with more or less success. Miss Casmasn was the last actress who created an unusual sensation in the part. Miss Bateman has not only the passion to give hit and colour to her performance, but the matural case and hunate gracefulness of mind to confer a charm on whatspever she undertakes. Bianca is not a character a charm on whatsover she undertak to interest us deeply, or claim our fluest sympanies, but one ration who demands play for her mistoriumes and longiveness for her folly and madness. Such a character, Reversheless, is profoundly dramatic, and becomes an excellent vehicle for the exhibition of passions on the stage. Miss Bareman has grasped the character in its failest extent, and stems to have realized its every requirement. to interest us deculy, or claim catest extent, and stems to have consider the stem of the passes are incined to thins, won mer greatest remown in to the constant of the passes of distributions. I'm play of "Assio" to many appears so distribution in the performance, and assuredly the distributions in not mistigate the extense naturalness and results of the soring, but all will distribute the materialness and results of the soring, but all will distribute the soring. ing in the performance, and assuredly the discress is not misigated by the extreme naturalness and resulty of the acting, but all with the countries betomin's bisauca higher tragit op-wors, a larger grasp of character, and a more elevated tone of sentiment, than in either least or Julia. No success could be more triumpant than that of Muss bateman. Applicated venemently in air out every scene, she has been recalled siter each act, and at the fail of the curtain, led on, and greeted with load and procraced acclamations. Miss ing in the performan

Bateman is admirably supported by Mr. G. Jordan, as Fazio, and Mrs. Billington, as the haughty Aldabella. "Fazio" is performed three times a week until the new play, now in active preparation

three times a week until the new play, how in active preparation or miss Satewan, is ready.

Sadified Swells.—The season of the present management will be brought to a close this evening (Saturay); but Mr. Edgar will again upon it in September. Next Money Miss Catherine Luceste opens the theatre for a short season. During the past week several bounds have taken place, Mr. T. B. Bennett, Mr. J. Mondant, Mr. H. Niel Warner, and Miss Lizzle Harrison having appealed to their friends.

dant, Mr. H. Niel Warner, and miss Lizzie Harrison having appealed to their friends.

AS LEY'S — "Guy Mannering" has been produced here with unbounded applause. Apart from the simple grace and beauty of the music incidental to the piece, the strong dramatic interest causes it to retain the firmest hold upon public sympathies. The gipsy interest, which culminates in the picturesque character of Meg afternites, is at ways keenly appreciated. With such names as Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Contrell, Mrs. Weiss; With Messra. W. Harrison, Weiss, St. Albyn, and Vernon Rigoy, and a conductor so qualized for the duly as Mr. J. H. Tully, the various operas yet to be piaced before the public can hardly lati to be properly interpreted. Miss Louisa Pyne is, of course, the one bright particular star. Mr. Harrison as Heary Berttam was well received air. Weiss gave most important assistance as Cabriel, the gipsy, and his highly dramatic version of "The Wolf" was tumuituously redemanded. The Dominic Sampson of Mr. Atkins was a carolul, quant, and artistic performance of the old tuor. Mr. Vernon nigby, as Colonel Mannering, has a voice of pleasant quality, but of no great strength, and is evidently unused to the stage. Mr. Bashi Poster played Dandie Dimmont very faintfully. Mrs. macroady, the Well-known American elecutionist, was engaged expressly for Mag Merrillos. Her vertica is by no means dendent in includramance carnesiness. At the conclusion of the piece, the curtain was again raised for Messrs. Harrison, Egby, and the Misses Pyne, to express their thanks for the applicace bestowed. Mrs. Poynter and Mr. Johnstone. as Mrs. M'Quantien and Baillie Muckleinning, did are disconting and Baillie Muckleinning, did are disconting and Baillie Muckleinning, did are disconting and Baillie Muckleinning, did again raised for Mesars. Harrison, H.g.Dy, and the Misses Pyne, to express their thanks for the applicace bestowed. Mrs. Poynter and ar. Johnstone, as Mrs. at Candusen and Baillie Muckiefiniti, did their best for the general good, and the small character of Flora was steed with muca effect by Miss Sydney. "Misse" was the afterpiece. Apolio himself could hardly have looked handsomer than diss Cottrell, and as for the galaxy of divinities with looped-up dresses in the first scene, they muss be seen to be believed in and appreciated. Mr. Atkins was the Midse; Mrs. Poynter, Myss; and Miss Nesbits, Daphne. Mr. E. T. Smith's last venerie is a most successful one, for the theatre has been one would nightly. The dresses, scenery, and dancing are all that could be desired.

OLLY OF LUNDON.—On Monday evening last Mr. Nelson see took his annual benefit, and, as neual, it was a great event.

Lee toos his annual benefit, and, as renal, it was a great event. NEW ROYALTY.—Mr. J. G. Shore, the assiduous stage-manager of this establishment, took his benefit here on Thursusy week, and was rewarded with a crowded house. The performances commenced with "Time Tries Ait," in which Miss Aca Cavendian and Mr. Mowbray appeared to advantage. The new buriesque of "Paratagua" successed. "Thrice Married" introduced the beneficiairs in his original enaracter of Vincent White and Miss Lyons Mailand in four personations; and the old neurrey farce of "The Two Polts" brought Mr. Whouscomb from the Lyons in the boards of the New Royatty, and enabled his genuine numous to find in it scope for display and the addispace to crown a pleasant evening with the hearthest laughter.

FRINGE OF WALES'S.—A new and original drama, in two
ois, has seen produced nere, under the title of "A Fair freeender."
ins suther takes for the basis of his plot the historically correct
conjects of William Seymour, alterwards the Duge of Somerset ading the ecospe from prison of Lady Arabelia Stuart, whom a had privately married. The time is that of James the First. The ading the escape from prison of Lady Arabelis Stuart, whom he cad privately married. The time is that of James the First. The commander of the garrison, an amorous old man, called Sir Barashas Braggington (Ar. Monigomery), has just returned from a visit to the British King, and from the royal lips has learned that a state prisoner with be consided to his care. The prisoner, for whose reception he has made formidable preparations, turns cut to be a veiled female who is watched for anxious interest by one Mark, a pediar (Mr. Sydney Bancroft), a mysterious personage, who is evidently not what he seems. Susannan Sprist (Ains marie Whiton) has an accepted awestheat in this conference of the sund in the castle, and his jealousy is quickly arcused when he finds the pediar engaged in close conversation what he object of his tender regard. Incomprost of the interview which causes Gideon so much unessiness is the disclosure of the name of the captive in the castle, and as guarant ans formerly lived in the service of the Lady Arabelis, the young ferry girl giadly undertakes to assist the scheme of the supposed pedies, who divulges himself to be Lord William Seymour, the heavend of her benefactores. Susanna finding that Mark has an each been accepted as a recruit for the the supposer points, was divinged ministers. Susains flucting that Mark has already been accepted as a recruit for the gartison, contrives to get him appointed as a sential at a certain near, when she proposes the Lady Arabella should pass secretly down to the lerry boat, and thence accompany min to a Frenon and senting the success of their project. An equally disagreeable and dominatering mistress, facila (Airs. Saville), who exercises a strange power over the governor, disconcerts many of the arrangements made, but ultimately Susains galus her object. Disgular merset in the dress of the Lady Arabella, she keeps the footion one governor in play whilst the pisconer and her husband avail mension of the directions he so luciely put unconsciously gives, and the assumption thus affords warrant for the lattle beach well on the drama Loughes Marke Wilson the success of the piece is largely ewing, and her obever soung was heartly appreciated. Air. Signey half nurseand, and arr. J. Ularke had to work very hard to make croit was not remarkable for excess of emotion as the disguised nusuad, and air. J. Clarke had to work very hard to make citioon Cubbins a comic personage. Mr. Montgomery and Mrs. Savilie teck much pains with their respective personations. The vertied female," discovered to be the lady Arabeits, is mutely personated by Miss L. Cleorge. Each act is illustrated by a deverty-painted and well-arranged Scens, by Mr. Chartes James, and the costumes, which are strictly correct, are new and effective. The brisk burkeque of "Lat Sonnambula" follows, and a most entertaining performance is brought to a close by "A Winning Hazard." Hazard.

Hazard."

PAVILION.—This East-end establishment is now flourishing as an linglish opera house, with the following company:—Messra. George Perren, Etilot Claier, Herbert Bond, Sennett (the new tener), T. Distin, Tempest, and J. G. Pascy; Alexes Anna Hites, Dixon, and Fanny neeves. The operate under the direction of the George Perren, and no has secured a most efficient pand and chorus. Underson, and no has secured a most efficient pand and chorus. Underson, and the Water-man."

-am Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his gracious intention to inaugurate the Central Hall of the hoyal Dramato College, on Monday, June 5. Mr. Berkhoot's concart this season will have very strong at-

DESEDICT'S CONCRE THE SE Houses will assist in it, including Melies. Thems, Faulte Luces,

thouses will assist in it, including Melies. There, Fauline Lucca, Uarlotte Fatts, Treedin, and Froretts, as well as dignori Gardoni, Scignori, Scienti, and Mr. Santiey, Desides stars, Doin Vossi and instrumental, lactuding Malane as, choudard, Josohin, Flatts, and our great English tenor, Sime Heeves.

Santan's Walls Taisaria.—Atc. it. W. Warner has called our attention to a notice in our paper, in which Mr. H. Neil Warner, a gentic han now acting at Sauler's Wells, is stated to be the son of his wife, the late Mrs. Warner, which he says is an jerror, and begs us to contradict it.

BACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mr. Costa's new oratorio, "Naaman," was performed yesterday week, for the first time in tendon, and received with great enthusiasm. The principal singers were Miss Edmonds, Madame Budersdorif, Aladame Santion-Dolby, Messis. Sims Keeves, W. H. Cummings, and Santiop, all, except the first appearance, we believe, in purformance at the Birmingham Festivaliss September. Also Edmonds, who last hight sang the first appearance, we believe, in public. She is, we learn, a pupil of Mrs. Sims Keeves, and does her mistress the utmost credit by her admirable method and style. Miss Edmonds achieved a very remarkable success, considering the original and we will be a suppleared.

Mr. William U. Kusskill (a son of the popular composer, Mr. Henry Russell) has written a tragedy, which competent judges declare to be singularly beautiful, very dramane, and perfectly original.

Professor Anderson has set up his temple of magic at the

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.

dard Theatre.

THE accounts received from Algie s state that the Emperor was

This accounts received from Algies state that the Emperor was progressing on his tour, and was being enthusiastically received by the natives. He continued in good match.

From the Frence papers it appears that Algeris is steadily improving. The Debats estimates the trade of angless with Franco before 1830 at from five to six militons of manos, in 1857 it amounted to twenty militons per annum; in 1847, to stained the respectable figure of 100 militons; and in 1851 is had more than doubled, representing the sum of 237 militons—in which the exports from France to Algeria were set down at 137 militons. Thus Algeria afforded to Frence commissions matched more imposed to the set of the state of the set of the s Algerts afforced to French commerce a market more impay and than Russia, the Netherlands, and Tunis, Egyp., Morecco, and the Ottoman empire. The Debats also points out that the commitation of Algerts can only be said to have seriously commenced in 1851. The Debats, however, takes occasion to rebute the colonists for their evident bias against the natives. It reminds them take many of the native tribes are keenly slive to the benefits of commerce. In is is especially true of the Kapyles, whose staple produce is that of compete seriously with the produce of the French once grounds. It may be added, that excepting some lew of the titles on the borders of the decert, the natives are by no means inscusible to the attractions of gain, and that the inhabitants of the seconard towns Stirections of gain, and that the inhabitants of the seaboard towns seem to have inherited some of the old commercial split of the Tyrian and Phoducian colonies which peopled the country long before the Arab invasion, and from which the Kabyles and Derbers are evidently descended.

week continue our illustrations of the Emperor's journey. We bate On page 776 we give the grand reception of the Emperor at mar-seilles, and on the opposite page a sketch of "a modern Mebecca." A few preliminary remarks are, however, hecessary before de-

The populations of Algeria are more various, perhaps, than in any other region of the earth; and at the The populations of Algeria are more various, perhaps, than in any other region of the earth; and, at the same time, they are very distinct. Thus it is that the inodern Rebecca draws water for adming Spaniards, for Italians, for Germans, Swiss, Portuguese, French, Anglo-Malicese. After the French, of whom there are eighty thousand in Algeria, he most numerous population is the Spanish. There are between thirty and forty thousand of them—from the Balcario liese chiefly, says Madame Boundon's "Guide Book," with eight or nine thousand Italians, seven or eight thousand Germans, about two thousand Swiss, eight thousand Mainse, and a sprinking of emigrants from Portugal. The mative population numbers about 2,500,000, half Kabyles, half Moors and Araba.

Our engraving illustrates an every-day occurrence in Algiers. A dark-eyed daugnter of Abraham goes forth, pitoner on neaf, to feton water; she saunters quietly along, under the ahade of paim and olive trees, until she arrives at the well. She mounts the steps, and taxes the pitcher from her head and fills it. In the meaning a couple of Spaniards are seen trotting along the dusty road; they discount, and approach the well. One, with a natural gainantry, removes his hat, and asks Hebekah for a dusk from her pitcher,

dismont, and asproach the well. One, will a haster gainstifty, removes his hat, and asks Hebekah for a drink from her pitcher, and some sharp taking and isoghing (what in Loudon would be alled "chaft") evisiontly takes place. First she will not give him a drink; then she will. Baisaning the pitcher on her aim in the most graceful manner, she deaterously pours the waser into the mouth of the thirsty Spaniard; but, alsas! he is not to come off so casily, for to flutan the mischiel she pours a considerable quantity of water down his neck.

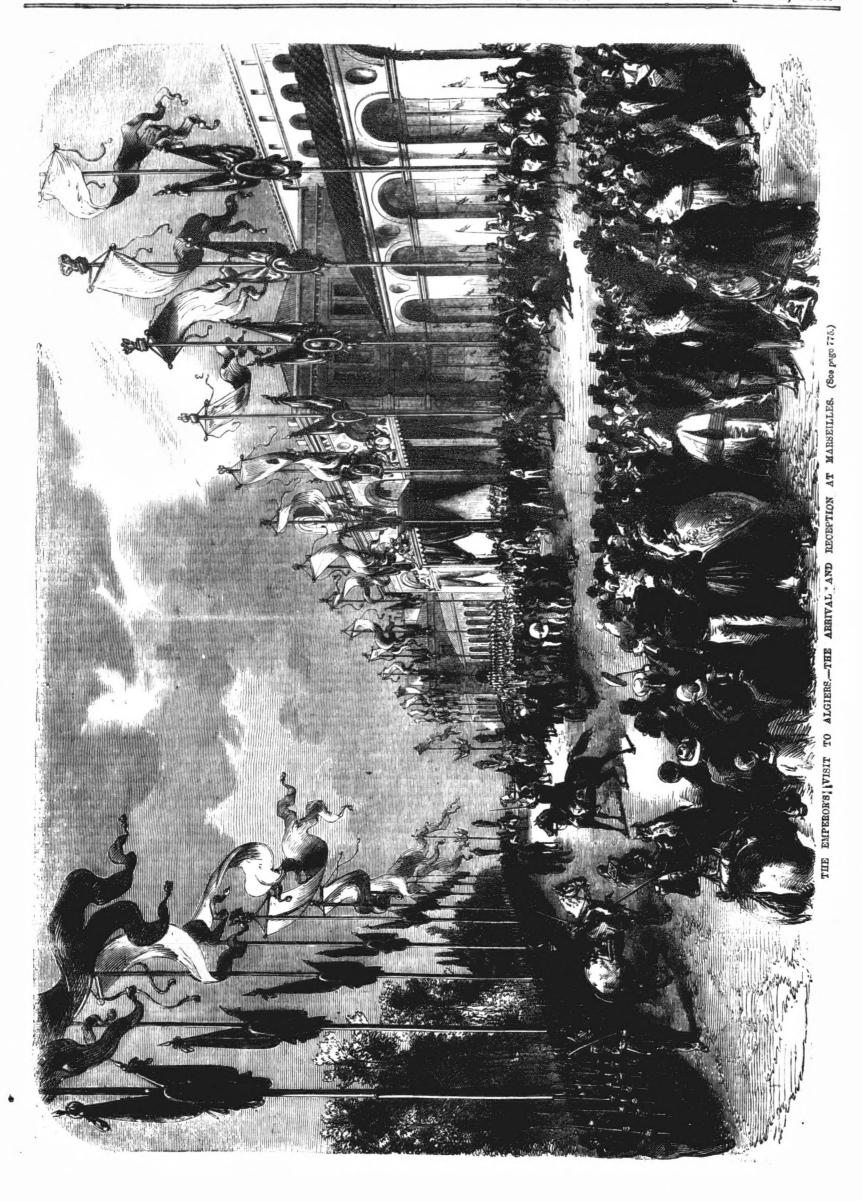
Apart from the attractive face, Bebekah is rather an object of interest, her dress is extremely elegant and picturesque, and, no doud, still resums some of the cast-colefishes of her great ancestor's costume; indeed, many of them are distantly tracecole. The very water-jug is veherable! Some of the Aigerian Jewesses are extremely handsome, having fine regular classic issuarces and times becautistly modelied. For the good looks of the Spaniarca not so much can be said. Though their costume is picture-sque, they (at least such as emigrates to Arrica) are a hard-issuiced race, stern externally, but mild and points the next manners. In the towns they find picuty of employment as masons, builders, and, what comes more natural to smeal, muleteers. They may be seen assuncting lieburely along the seasaid, with a drove of beasts laden with fini, or up in the narrow sleep streets of the Mourish towns. Always more natural to mean, indiceers. They may be seen astatering to laterily slong the seasted, with a drove of beasts laden with flat, or up in the marrow steep streets of the Mourish towas. Always caim, nothing seems to unstarb them, and everything is done with a regard to engaged by manner. It mis donkey slips, he is sure to come upon his feet in a dignified position, and will reduce the similar with a dignized volue. If he asas you for a light for his olgarette, you feet that he is doing yeu a favour, and this thought they are seldem rion; yet if you wish to purchase anything from a dipantard, your question as to the price of the action with be met with a quiet removal of the digarette from his mouth, or a condescending wave of the hand, as much as to say, "Now buy these things at once, and go away and don't bother me any more."

With the stoors, their ancient enemies, they may be seen on the Grand Place at might; side by side they walk, loggesting or appearing to forget their ancient fatted. The old Mour is sourcely letting dignified in his manner than the Spaniard; but one has more sympathy with him. There is something very noble and imposing in a cold Arab onich, walsing solemning up and down, sitently inscenning to the music of the French multary band (for these with but mode is clows are deeply alive to poerry and music), or pernaps tanking of the time when a Christian date not show his second ways, he waits nationly feet the end, with a strong plant in the

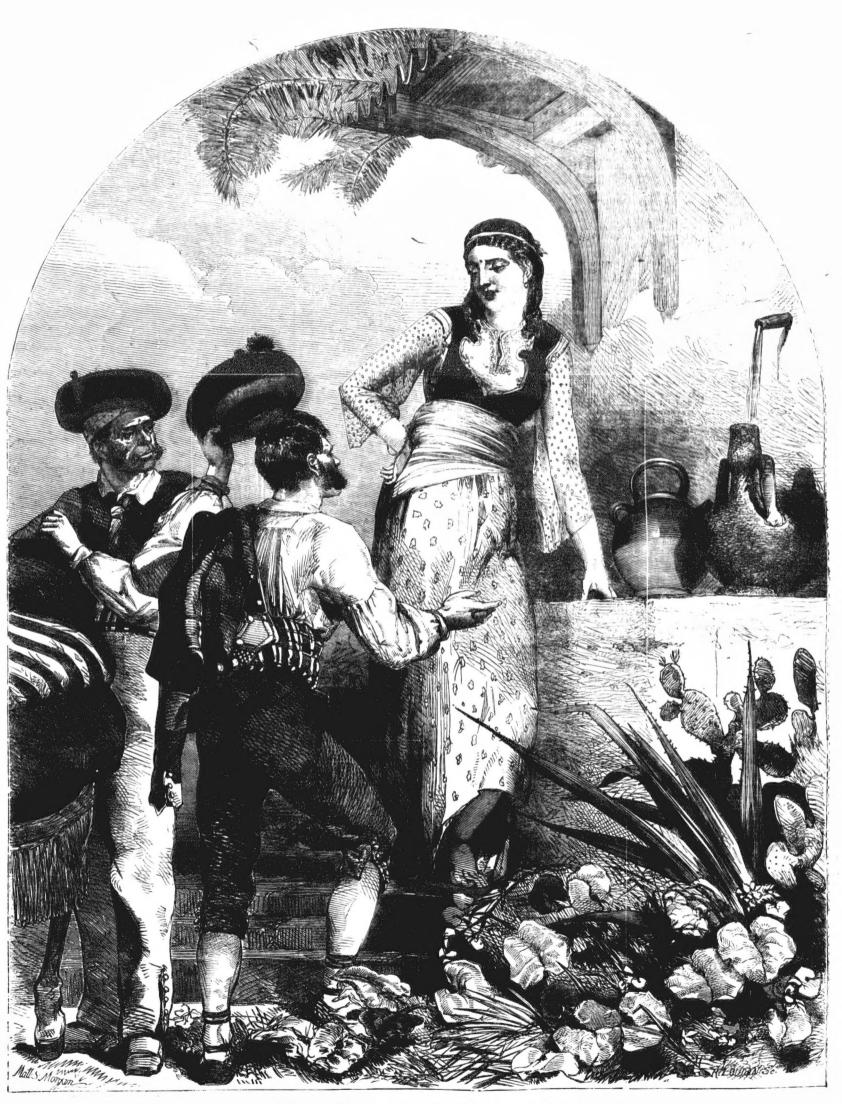
pos where he now sees hundreds, and they his masters. Howsoga ena

e also give, on page 781, a scene sketched on the borders of th Great Sanas, M All

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PULICAMAN WHILE ON DUTY .- A MULLE SUDDEN DEATH OF A FOLICAMAN WHILE ON DUTY.—A mushicholy case of sudden death occurred on hiomay evening at the
temporary bridge as Bisosiniars. Is seemed that Folico-constant
Cosons, 535, who was sustinged at the case side of the north end of
the bridge to prevent fool-passagers trespassing on the outlingway, observed a fair running behind a cab. Into called after side
ind, our no nosice being based he went in pursuit of him, and
assemble the sect of bringing him base when he was noncost by
his presher constable, 556, to real round and fail to the greater.
UR mastering to his assistance the poor fellow was periodity
mothiniess, and a cart bains product he was removed to Si-On hastoning to his assistance the poor fellow was perfectly motipales, and a cart being proper to he was removed to be bareaclement's Hospital, when his was procured to be extinct. The deceased, who had been is the torce hearly lifted years was manufactured.







A MODERN REBECCA.—A SCENE AT ALGIERS. (See page 775.)

C

THE FLIGHT, CAPPURE, AND DEATH OF BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

The following narrative of the pursuit and death of Booth, the assassin, is extracted from the Washington correspondence published in the New York Times of April 28:—

"All the lower counties of Maryland were scoured by a large force consisting of 1,600 cavalry and 500 detectives and citizens. On Sunday last, Colonel Baker learned of a little boy in Maryland some facts which satisfied him that Booth and Harroid had crossed the river about slaven o'clock a m. and had gone into Virginia. A On Sunday last, Colonel Eaker learned of a little boy in Maryland some facts which satisfied him that Booth and Harroid had crossed the river about eleven o'clock a.m., and had gone into Virginia. A telegraph operator, with a small body of soldiers, was sent down the river to tap the wires at a given place and make certain inquiries. This party returned on Monday morning last, bringing with them a negro man whom they picked up at ciwan Point, who, on being closely interrogated, disclosed that he had seen parties cross in a boat, and the description of these parties assured Colonel Baker that Booth and Harroid were the men. No examination or search had yet been made by official authority in Virginia. Demand was made upon General Hancock for a detachment of cavalry, and twenty-eight of the 16th New York were immediately sent to Colonel Baker, under command of Lieut. Doberty, one of this detachment being Boston C. rbett. The whole party were put in charge of Lieutenant L. B. Baker and Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Conger. That night the party went down the river four miles, but heard nothing satisfactory. They finally, at daylight, brought up below Port Royal some miles. They returned, finding no trace of the criminals till they got to Port Royal Ferry. Lieutenant Baker rode up, found the ferryman, and made inquiries. The ferryman stoutly denied having seen any such persons as those described. Lieutenant Baker throttled him and threatened him, yet he denied any knowledge of the persons sought. By the side of the ferryman a negro was sitting. Lieutenant Baker presented a likeness of Booth and Harroid. The negro, upon looking at these, exclaimed, 'Why, massa, them's the gentiemen we brought cross the river yesterday.' The ferryman then admitted that he had brought Booth and Harroid over the river in his boot. The cavalry was started off, and went fourteen miles beyond Garrett's place. There they met a negro, who said he saw two men sittles. that he had brought Booth and Harrold over the river in his boat. The cavalry was started off, and went fourteen miles beyond Garrett's place. There they met a negro, who said he saw two men sitting on Garrett's porch that afternoon. The description of one accorded with that of Booth. Lieutenant Baker and his party returned to Garrett's house. Garrett denied that the two men had been there. Baker threatened to shoot him if he did not tell the truth. Garrett's any thereupon came out of the house, and said sitting on Garrett's porch that siternoon. The description of ene socorded with that of Booth. Licutenant Baker and his party returned to Garrett's some. Garrett senied that the two men had been there. Eaker threatened to shoot him if he did not tell the truth. Garrett's son thereupon came out of the house, and said the two men were in the barn. The barn was at once autrounded. This was about two am. Baker went up and rapped at the door. Booth asked, 'Who are you, iriends or foes? Are you Uonfoderates? I have got five men in here, and we can protect ourselves.' Colonel Baker replied, 'I have hity men out here; you are surrounded, and you may as well come out and surreader. Booth answered, 'I shall never give up; I'll not be taken alive.' Booth answered, 'I shall never give up; I'll not be taken alive.' The instructions were that every means possible must be taken to arrest Booth alive, and Baker, Colonger, and Doberty held a concultation a few feet from the barn. In the meantime Booth was cursing Harrold for his cowardice, charging him with a desire to meanly surrender, &c. Colonel Baker and his party returned and held a parley with Booth, thus consuming about an hour and a quarter. Another consultation of officers was held, and it was determined that, in view of the probability of an attack from a telerably large force of rebel cavalry, which they had learned were in the neighbourhood, the barn should be fired, and Booth thus forced to come out. Conger gathered a lot of brush, and placed it against and under the barn, and pulled some hay out of the cracks, and the service of the serv

outside. He was commanded several times to surrender, but made no reply to the demand save that 'Il you want me you must take me.' When first saked to surrender he saked, 'Who do you take me for?' A short time afterwards, in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building—that his companion, Harroid, had taken another direction, and was beyond the reach of capture. At three o'clock, or a little after, the barn was fired. Before the fiames were kindled Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us, but we could not see him. But after that the tables were turned sgainst him; we could see him leadily, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to continue him, and he made a spring towards the door, as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the barn 1 fired at him. I strang at his body; i did not want to hill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head, just below the right ear, and, passing through, came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as fired. Thus may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired. I was arraid that if I did not wound him he would till some of our men. After he was wounded I went into im. him when I fired. I was arrait that it I do not would him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn. Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor. I saked him, 'Where are you wounded?' He replied, in a very feeble voice, his eyebalis giaring with a peculiar brilliancy, 'In the head. You have finished me.' He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last

he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart, and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be forced. he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart, and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hand a six-barrelled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. I'wo other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder. We gave him brandy, and four men went in search of a doctor, whom we found about four mites from the seems of the occurrence. But when the doctor arrived Booth was dying. He did not talk much after receiving his wound. When seked if he had anything to say, he replied, 'I die for my country,' and seked those standing by to teil his mother se. he did not deny his crime."

EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT BY MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT BY MANUFACTURERS.

An Under-Sheriff's Court was held at Leeds, before Mr. Wheelhouse, barrister, to assess the damages in an extraordinary case of assault and battery. Mr. Shaw, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Maule was for the defendants. Plaintiff, Mr. Walter Shaw, is a bobbin-maker at Dewsbury; and defendants, Messra. John and James Gomersail and William Thackray, are manufacturers residing in the same town. On the 18th February, plaintiff being anxious to pay his addresses to the detendant's (Gomersail) sister, and not having been introduced to her, aithough he lived in the same street, and nad known the family all his life, acopted the plan of writing a letter to her, with the coject of apprising her of the state of his affections. This love-epistic was conched in the following terms:

"To Miss Barsh J. Gomersail,
"I hope you will exquese me riteing to you, but as I never meet you in company I thought the would be the best I wish to see you some time this week about Thursday night iff you leve your house about halfe past two and go up Wakefield road I will wate for you about the bar. The fact is I am going down to York and now a young lady there and I wish to see you before. An answer will obtige by Wednesday morning first. I am respectfully yours,
"Walter Bilaw."

It would appear that the young lady, on receiving this letter,

"WALTER SHAW."
It would appear that the young lady, on receiving this letter, showed it to ner brothers, the delenants, and the latter determined to punish the love-sick bobbin-maker for his imperfuence. They accordingly concocted the following reply, and gut a young lady to write it in her most approved feminine style of caligraphy:

"De weater, Feb. 21.

"Dewsorry, Feb. 21.

"My dear sir,—I received your letter yesterday evaning, but I am sorry to say I cannot meet you up Wakefield-road, as I never go out during the day without my sister is with me; but if you will come to our house on Thursday night, about eight o clock, I shall be in the house by myself. Sut if any of our people should be in I will send the servant to the gate, so that you will know not to come in if she is these. If you don't see her you must come through the yard to the side door. If this arrangement does not suit you, please the complete. in it she is these. If you don't see her you must come inrough the yard to the side door. If this arrangement does not suit you, please say by return.

This arrangement, however, appeared to suit the plaintiff periectly, and on the appointed night he hied away to keep the appointment. No abigail was at the gate to check his progress, and he joyfully opened the wicket. But he had no sooner got fairly into the yard than the gate was fastened behind him, and he found himself in the presence of the three defendants. John Gomerasil inquised what he wanted there, upon which the plaintiff asked him wast he had to do with it? John Gomerasil then demanded to know whether it was he (plaintiff) who had written the letter to his sister, and Mr. Snaw replying in the affirmative, John exclassed, with an oath, "Then I will give it you; come along, chaps."

The other defendants then came up, Snaw was setzel round the waist, carried to the horse-trough in the yard, and soused in the water time after time. At length he managed to crawl out of the trough, but he was sgain selsed, his neckite form away, a nose-pipe introduced near the spinal column, and the inil force of the town's water on the main turned on, the effect being that his body was completely saturated, and his clothes form nearly to shreds. The defendants practised this hydropathic treatment for about ten minutes, and subsequently the gate was opened, and plaintiff was allowed to depart, his movements being quick-ned by a kick. His hat was pitched into the street after him, but he did not recover it. He estimated his spoilt wearing apparel to have been worth £5, his hat 13s. 64, and his cravat 2s. 6s.; but he had also suffered from a severe cold, and from rheumatic pains in the left leg.

Mr. Maule addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, in a

also saffered from a severe cold, and from rheumatic pains in the left leg.

Mr. Maule addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, in a humorous speech. He did not deny the facts as stated, but he urged that the defendant were young men, that the two Gomersalis were insignant at the coolly importment tone of the letter plaintiff had addressed to their sister, and that what they did was by way of punishing him for his presumption. Mr. Shaw had no business to write such a letter to a young lady to whom he was not known, and to whom he had never be a introduced.

Mr. shaw having been neard in reply.

The Assessor aummed up on the law of the case, the facts being underputed.

The jury, after about two hours' deliberation, awarded £80 as amages to the plaintif. The case created considerable amusement

A FRENCH TRIAL—A man named Briant, a shoemaker by trade, was tried before the Assize Court of Faris for an astempt to murder a married woman with whom he had kept up what is called a listice for some time, but who, reseming of her fault, wished to break off with him and recover the good graces of her husband. The accused certainly appeared to be a worthless fellow, but the following description of him, as given by the judge (M. Mezriager) in his summing up to the jury, seems a little in excess of strictly judicial functions before a verdict is brought in:—"The accused who stands before you, gentlemen, has committed a crime which the law puniables with the utmost severity. Can he, and should he, escape this suprime reparation? The penalty which menaces him—the guillotine—has, in a certain sense, some grandeur. What is this man who is exposed to face it? You have witnessed his attitude during the trial. You wished to draw something from him. I have sounded him in every sense, but there was no response. I have found in him only weakness, cowardice, and fess, and this desolating specifacie has doubtless inspired you, as it has me, with disgust and contempt. There is another consideration which should not escape you. Tail man tried to cumpit to orine, but foul did not permit its accomplishment. If blood was shed, life remained; and whatever be the norror you teld, you must remember that the victim was able to appear helpers you. Finally, it this man is overwhelmed now under horror you sed, you must remember that the victim was able to appear before you. Finally, it this man is overwhelmed now under the weight of the contempt which he inspires, let this contempt profit him when you consider now much indulgence you should snow him." "Less words," adds the Gasette des Tribement, the special organ of the law courts, "exercises great influence on the decision of the jury, who, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, brought in a vertile of 'dulity, modified by a declaration of mitigating circumstances." The mitigation was thus the prisoner was sentenced to hard isbour for life.

gating directionates. In mitigation was the prisoner was senteneed to hard isbour for hie.

Harmoniums, at £4 42, £6 52, and upwards. Planefortes, full sompass, from £18 182. Also all other admicist instruments, at the lowest possible prices. At £ Trox's Warehouse, 163, Whiteonapsi-road. Price-lists post-free.—Advertisement.

Irec.—Advertisement.

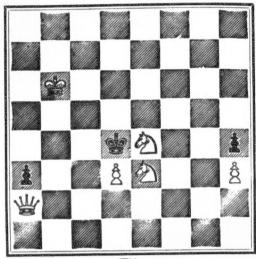
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Thess.

PROBLEM No. 263.—By C. W., of Sunbury. Black.



White to move, and mate in three moves

Game between Messrs. Falkbeer and Boyman. [Mr. F. gives K Kt.]

Mr. Falkbeer.	Mr. Boyman.
White.	Black.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 4	2. P takes P
8. K B to B 4	3. K Kt to B 3
4. Q B to Kt 5	4. B to K 2
5. P to K 5	5. Kt to Kt square
6. B to B 4	6. P to Q 4
7. B to Q 8	7. K B to B 4
8. Castles	8 P to K R 8
9. P to Q B 3	9. B to K 8
10. P takes P	10. B takes P
11. Q to B 4 (ch)	11. Kt to B 3
12. Kt to Q 2	12. B to Kt 3
18. K to R square	18. K Kt to K 2
14. B to Kt 8	14 Castles
15. P to B 4 (a)	15. P to B 4
16. Kt to B 8	16. Q to Q 2
17. Q to Q square	17. Kt to Kt 8
18. P to Q R 3	18. Q Kt to K 2
19. P to K R 4	19 P to B 4
20. P to B 5	20. P to B 5
21. B to K 2	21. Kt to R square
22. Kt to B 4	22. Kt to B 8
28. B to B square	23. Kt to Q 5
24. B to B 8	24. Kt takes B
25. Q takes Kt	25. Q to B 3
26. B to K square (8)	26. P to Q 5
27. Q to K Kt 8	27. P to R 4
28. B to B 2	28. Q B to Q equare (c)
29. K B to Q square	29. B to R 2 (d)
30 Kt to B 3	80. P to Q Kt 4
SL B takes P	Si. B takes B
32. Kt takes B	82. Q to Kt 8
83. Kt takes B	83. B takes B (ch)
84. R takes R	84. Q takes Kt
85. R to K 6	85. Q to B square
86. B takes P	26. B to K square
87. B to Q Kt 6 (4)	37. Q to B 4
38. B to Kt 7	88. E to K 2
89. R to Kt 8 (ch)	89. K to B 2
40. P to B 6	40. P to Kt 8
41. Q to Kt 5	41. Kt to B 2
42. Q to B 6	42. K takes P
43. B to K Kt &, and wing.	
d) The game now becomes very	difficult for both players.

(a) The game now becomes very difficult for both players.
 (b) Threatening B to Q Kt 4, and also opening the K Kt 3rd mare for the Queen.
 (c) Black supposts his formidable centre Pawns with great judg-

ment.

(d) A slip, which throws away what would have been a well-sarmed wictury.

(e) From this point to the termination Mr. Falkbeer's play is of the highest order.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 255. [We must withhold the solution of this Problem until its appearance in the "Cness World," as we have no authority to publish it

SCLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 256. Whits.
1. Q to K Kt 2 (ch)
2. Q to K B 2
8. Q Kt or P mates Black. 1. B covere SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 257. 1. B to K 5 (ch)
2. B to Q B z
3. Kt mates 1. K takes R 2. Any move SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 258.

1. R to B 5 (ch) 1. K to B
2. Q to Q B 4 2. Q tak
8. K to K 5 (ch) 3. K to 6
4. R to K 3 (mate) 1. K to K 5
2. Q takes Q (a)
3. K to Q 6 (a) 2. Kt to B 6 (ch) 4. Mates accordingly

SPECIACLES FOR HORARS.—An old resident of Philadelphia has a family horse which has done good service for twenty years. For some time pest the noise evinced a tendency to sumble and to strain his sight at objects close by. The stad-hearted owner judged the minant from his own case, and ordered of an optician a pair of equine speciacles. A pair of pebbe-glasses, about the size of the object-glasses of a large-sized luneite, were set in a frame over the horse's eyed. He appreciates the convenience wonderfully, and has never stumbled since he donned the spectacles.—Philadelphia Paper.

Paper.

Only.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon naving your trousers fitted with BULSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, 432, New Oxfords. at the rate of five per minute. street, W.C.—[Advertisement.]

Maw and Police.

FOLIUR COURTS.

BOW STAKET.

THE JOHN'S AT EVANS - John and Whitem Jones, well-dressed young men, were charged with creating a disturbance in the connect room of Evans's Grand Hotel and assauling two of the waiters. The defendants, and aimust immediately on their artival commenced dissing one of the singers. They were requested by Mr. Green, the proprietor of the note, to desirt and subsequently an offer was made to restructure and instead with the performance. Accordingly the originate of Mr. Green, jun, these remonstrances were treated with derision, and the performance was actually stopped by the offensive conduct of the defendants, who appeared to be the worse for drink. Accordingly the waiters were discused to disregard their "orders," for refreshments, and eventually it necesses necessary their orders, "for refreshments, and eventually it necesses necessary their orders," for refreshments, and eventually it necesses necessary their orders, "for refreshments, and eventually it necesses necessary their orders," for refreshments, and eventually it necesses necessary the just them from the roun. An attempt was make by them to re-outer, and in the struggly which took place the assaults complained of were committed. For the decience, bit. Lawis, jun, called another Mr. Junes, suitcuor, of Series-place, who said he accompanied the defendants to the shill. They hissed the stager, as many others end, decience they distinct the stage than the stager, as many others end, decience they distinct the stage than the stager, as many others end, decience they distinct the stage than the stager, as many others end, decience they distinct the stage than the stage of the stager, as many others end, decience they distinct the stage that the stage that the stager, as many others end, decience they distinct the stage that not prepared to any that the descuants had no right to him, but from the moment the offer was many to return their money their liceuse to remain cassed. They were poding men, but they must be taught that they had no right to visit a place of electatement for the purpose of creating a distormance. They were due 400 sector.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTELL

INSULTING Exprectable Works—John Burde, described as a labourer, was charged with drumenness and the following gross misconduct:—bisphen then, lie B, said that he was on duty on Monday in st. George's-place, Kuigutsbrige, at about tight o'tlock in the evening, when he found his hand. As it was evident that he was dutik and was causing an his hand. As it was evident that he was dutik and was causing an obstruction, he removed him, when he went a little further down S. George's-piace and threw himself down, pretending to be in a fit. Witness again removed him, when he excessed the way and going up to a temace placed as aim deliberately found her wast. Witness then took him into custody. Defendant said he had been to Shephera Buen to ga her the may put his arms found any female new wast she was not meet a life is any first what was no female? Constable: She was quite a lawy, and was much alarmed. Defendant: How is it are is not here? Mr. sofic: it is sufficiently suggrectaff for a leay to be attacked in this way without being put to the additional annoyance of coming to a police-court. You are committed to hard labour for seven days.

OLERREN WELL

OLERRENWELL

A DAMORROUS APPRENTICE.—George Henry Flexon, eged 30, an apprentice, was charged with isloudumly attempting to shoot and marger Mr. William Frecariok Jewell, carpenter and ostimetmaser, his employer, at 436, Executrosal, Islangton. Mr. Le news prosecuted, and impactor Stacey attended to watch the case on benefit of the Commissioners of Police. The facile have been already reported, and it with he recollected that the prisoner conducted himself in court as if instant, and sand ne was the Prince of Wales. Mr. D'Expoquer directed that the prisoner should be taken to the instane warth of the workhouse of St. Mary, Islangton. The magnituate's order was compiled with, and on Friday attenuou week Mr. Letily, the relieving overser, attended at this court, and stated that the prisoner had asked for any even demanded his discharge. He handed in the following medical certificate:—

May 13, 1965.

"I hereby certify that George Henry Flexon, who was prought to tae Islington worshouse by an order from the police magistrate, May 4, 1665, is, in my opinion, assuming intentry to avoid parishment, for I do not not his socious consistent with his works, consequently cannot give a certificate of lundy; but, on the contrary, believe him to be sane, and may be handed over to me police for them to deal with him.

"John Robert Ede, M.D., medical officer of the workhouse."

Mr. D'Eynoouri on this directed that the prisoner should be again brought before him, and all the parties attended. Mr. D'Eynoouri (to the prisoner): The doctor certiles that you are not insane. What have you got to say to that? The presoner: I believe I have been drugged, and that was the reason why I went away from my master. Mr. D'Eynoouri (to the prosecutor): I won to want in the really intended to do you any nam? The prosecutor: I am sare ha did; and if I had not caught hoo do the gen I should have been a dead man. My wife would also have been such as she was standing close beautione. Owing to the fright, my wite has been unsati ever since. Are prisoner, when he levelled use gun at mc, muttered something, but I cannot say what it was. As for the prisoner coing insane, he was right enough before he found that I had summers him. The prisoner said: I had summones him. The prisoner said: I had sum sorry to say that I have stood in the way of the Prince of Waise, and that my condition has been unserpresented. I threatened my master because my master prevented me from going out. Mr. D Eynocut said: I had now order you to exter moy your arresty in the sum of £60, and to did two teepnomible suicius in the sum of £60 sech, to heep the peace towards incomplicitant and all others for all cales of the Prince. The prisoner was looked up in default.

my master prevented me from going ont. Mr. De Syncourt sais: I shall now order you to enter into your artery in the sum of \$60, and to find two inesponsible suicias in the sum of \$260 each, to keep the peace towards the complainant and all others for all calculate mouths. The prisoner was locked up in details.

Stance Carrier of all others for all calculate mouths. The prisoner was locked up in details.

Stance Carrier of a Government of \$260 each, to keep the peace towards the complete of the analysis of the calculate and all this doctors. A Borrant.—A descript of recent young woman, if rainer proposessing appeals and, who gave the names of Julic Wadning on and this doctor, who described assertics as governess, but refused her address, was thaged seture Mr. D'Eynourit with a standing some calco, the property of Nova Hills, of 76, Unstitutives, Numeratown, and farther, with acading, two shidrens petalocate, the property of Mr. James Biggs. The mater roublery were a very heartises one, and in the course of the acading of the cases some strange disclosures were made. The prisoner about a forthight previously calculate the house of Mr. Hills, in which a cargomen of the Chango of England reades, and stated that she was a Mounen Carlotic, that the see whiched about to reconnect that religious and Became a Protestant. The reason she staked for her order so was that her father, who was an ironance at some besade for her order so was that her father, who was an ironance at some besade for her order so was that her father, who was an ironance at some tender of the second of the calculation of Mr. Newagate, Mr., as a governors, and that for the past few ways as he had been staying at the nouse of Mr. Newagate, but that and he on compelled to leave there, as her brought with non-man were iurking soon, and Mr. Hills allowed her to take use in his apartiment, song with the cancer in the carriers in the evening she left, and at once of callo mentioned in the carriers had hen been locking with him, and that he turned her of t

better she returned to him. Last week, because she asked him for some money for some food, he struck her several blows on the head, saye, back, and arms, and she was so ill said sore through his mineage text one count head, arms, and she was so ill said sore through his mineage text one count head, yet have been to this court some obtained a summine against nime and nimediately after it was served he toom up a process wood and bother about the arms, and had it not been for the limit, or cape of the neighbours as too had although the picturer taken to the nearbon, and she was no near toos it was found necessary to have her femewed to the Rayai Free Hospital (firsy s inninance. Her arm was there decend, and the argoing informed her that it would be some time enough and he was informed her that it would be some time enough and he were the cause of much undeppiness in the family. He will so more he was intritable, and therefore ought not to anny him. Fire magnificate said the prisoner must be taught now to other the thought of the will not be finded and they to hard lasour in the biouse of Unirection for two calondar fromths.

prisoner must be taught how so entrol als temper, and calculated him to be prisoner must be taught how so entrol als temper, and calculated him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the riduse of Observation for two calcular months.

Alleged Assacins on Famales.—Charles Chart, aged 17, a cabinet-maker, of 18, Altree-maws, Totsenam-constroad, was charged when discorderly cenduct and annoying women in Upper-sirest, issuated interprisoner as the prisoner constraint of the vidence of Philip Claus, local constable, went to show that on Sunday night, about a quartur past himo, he was in Upper-sireet, issuated. The saw the prisoner threat his hands against the cneeks of a young woman, and after that he radery hassed his shoulder against her, turied her round, and then wen, on landing The prisoner crossed the parents, and then placed himself in laughing. The prisoner crossed the parents, and then placed himself in laughing. The prisoner crossed the parents, and then placed himself in laughing. The prisoner crossed the parents, and then placed himself in laughing The prisoner of the winter to turned to avoid him, and the prisoner man The women turned to avoid him, and the prisoner has placed and early threw her down. A lithe time after that the prisoner again crossed the parents, went in four of the other works, and timed one of that round with his southers. Withess than took the prisoner, who was sobst, into castory. Mr. sanders, of 34, Orse-sisted, singuon, said new as about, into castory. Mr. sanders, of 34, Orse-sisted, singuon, said new as about, and prisoner admitted that he pusced a young woman in the face, because see stathed his those out he pusced a young woman in the face, because see stathed his those out in the prisoner admitted that he pusced a young woman in the face, because the prisoner admitted that the number of the control of 42, Windsor-sisted, Chy-road, and Mirgaret Mills of 10, west-lace, insington-groun, gitte between fourtreen and fisce years of age, proved that they saw some guis put some

MABYLEBONE.

EXTRADEDIMARY GRECTER HOBBERY.—I WO PRWETGE-looking men, who request their successes, and gave the names of Thomas Brown and George Girest, were pissed in the dock and duarged before Mr. Yaraley with robbiny from the person with violance. Inspector Limebarn, of the Sidvelion, attended to watch the best. Mr. Moort harvood said: I am an ardit. Less Friday evening, about nine o'clock, I was in company of a ardit. Less Friday evening, about nine o'clock, I was in company of a lady. We had just got over a stile, and were proceeding sings the fourpain of some deign leading from the Funchisy-road to Kilbara. As we were going along the lws prisoners came up to us and said that stoy had caught us in the felial trapashing, and we must go to the station-house with them. They said if I gave them summe mousy usey would not take ur. I told them we were not trapashing, upon which the prisoner Street led the lady away for some distance aceast. He then returned to me, and waked alongitie of me for a little sistence. He then returned to me, and waked alongitie of me for a little sistence. He then returned to me, and waked alongitie of me for a little sistence. He then returned to me, and waked alongitie of me for a little sistence. He then suddenly select the round has throat said threw me on the grass. Previous to the, as I aid not little the look of the prisoners, I remayed my watch and chain from my waistook, and placed them in one of the pockets of thy coats. Whilst I was down Brown took the gold watch as on chain from the pocket, the pin from my sourf, and my purse, containing a sovereign. He also ruised my other prickets. Having done the siney removed the pickets of the prisoners, but only made and placed them in one of the pockets of the young have a description of the color of the prisoners of the prisoners and the robberty, and gave the for any made and any of the police, and are any of the police, and are any of the police, and are any of the police of the robberty, and any of the police, Justing and the p

WORSHIP STREET.

Highwar Roberty with Villamue—a Strange Care—Thomas Looke and Juseph Houges, boin young man, were cased with stocking from and measuring Mary hings, four-west years of age, the dangator of respectable persons in the light of the man describing Mary hings, four-west years of age, the dangator of respectable persons, things in about several and who with great describes in the light in was going stong same arrest in Bathmar-reen, with a purch the chair got it was going same arrest in Bathmar-reen, with a purch the chair look, and a chosen same arrest in Bathmar-reen, with a purch the chair look (thouges) goverme a panch to the moth, kept his hand over it, and the other one them took the Bar. I was flowed own and much hurt, and the other one than took the Bar. I was flowed own and much hurt, and the other one them took the Bar. I was flowed own and much hurt, and the other one them took the Bar. I was flowed own and much hurt, and the other one them took the Bar. I was flowed and a bottle in the safe. Mr. Venn, who appeared for Houges, and Mr. Barnard for Looke, alroidly cross-examined the witness, but sould not haske ner testing by on any material point. Cower, 180 Hi, said i hearth a cry of "Noy hundi" and saw Houges and another person ranning. I believe Looks was intended in the Michael Street, 188 H, said: I saw but, the princer running, and one of them had a bag. They entered a dark doorway in Kinnol's-row. I followed them, and we all three fail down into a cellar. I was had got a canade, and found the bag and its contents as desaitbed by the gift in one corner of the colar, and the princer hodges in the custory of a tooker constable. Links was taken into easier and all the princer hodges in the custory of a solid colar said to the hinge of the said point of the said of the said to princer hodges in the custory of a solid colar said to the princer hodges in the custory of a solid colar said to the princer hodges in the custory of a solid colar said to the princer had to be suffered to the said

SERIOUS ROBERT.—Many Ann Usercy, a servan', aged 18, was charged with stealing its sovereagus. Many Ann Arther, a greengroof, of No. 10, Regent street, Amendass, said the pursoner had been in her service three years. On Surrey morning there was a large purson in a coast of trawers in her bedroom. It contained the sovereigns. See took five from it, and in her bedroom. It contained the sovereigns. See took five from it, and if 110 in the purson. Insert was a machiner and sending purson in the same frawer, containing 25 10s. On Basarday veroing as no solded that the lock of the drawer has been tampered with, but, not supporting that any rouber; had not no committed, took at farther matter. That morning has and count son so open the drawer in which and deposited the money. And large, purson, containing 24 10, was gone; the similar one, with 25 10a, was there also so open the from buy you and nearly our master; you must have taken the money. The privater said she had not taken the model, and knew acting at all soots. It five winters that originated have see coaking and the large from the large long in the large year a sovereign. The girt then pointed out an our off the; in new only spent a sovereign. The girt then pointed out an our neg on the tiles over the back premises. It must have been thrown there from the yard, or dropped from the new action as off the server of the sovereigns now missing. The saked the girt where the remainder of four sovereigns now missing. The saked the girt where the remainder of the solvent money was, to which the registed, "I don't know; I saw the

more," She told the girl there were 110 sovereigns in the purse on Saturday morning, and she must know, and would make her know. The gir made the most solemn protestations that she knew nothing of any more money. Witness asked her where the purse was, and she told as he had destroyed it and thrown the fragments into the sitest. She then said to the prisoner, "Now, like a good girl, tell me what you have done with the r st of the money." That failed, and she then threathead again to tend for a policeman, and after some more conversation oid so, and gave the prisoner into standy. The prisoner. There was no more; you have got all. I soly but £1. John Knowles, a police-constable, less it, and the prisoner was given into his casiedy that cay for stealing £110. He told the prisoner the charge against her, and gave nor a caution. He told the prisoner the charge against her, and gave nor a caution. He told her that she had no constant to say anything, and that what she did say would be reported to the magistrate. She made no answer then, but on the way to the attitude-house are said, "If was not £110. I did take it. The children say I tob tem, and I took it." Mr. Paget said he should not be justified in within ling time case from the consideration of a jury, and a judge would decide what part of the evidence should be received. The prosecutifix had no right to hold out inducements to the prisoner to confess, or to threaten ber, or to put her in fear. Fas girl made a confession under terror, and that confession could not one stated upon. It was terror to threated a person to send for a policeman and give her into custody. Nothing cound exceed the impropriety of auch a proceeding. There was no occasion for the police constate to warn the prisoner. It was the duty to listen to anyting a prisoner bad to say, nother holding out a promise, sating questions, nor using a treat or menace of any kind. He should now committee prisoner for treat. The statement of she made to the police-man could not one say and that if the prisone

SOUTH WARK.

SOUTH WARK.

STREET PREACEDOR—John Wright, a middle-aged man, with a long beard, who was described on the conspectation as a joiner, was charged with being a disorderly person and causing a night to assemble in the waterlooped to the samply-most of the insulinate. Mr. Thomas Puddleombs, newworder, Wascribo-road, said that for a long time past as and his neighbours has been mad a sain plymas to popular times, making righter through the bouse three or four evenings in the week, and on Sundays especially. They nowled and sain plymas to popular times, making righter intuitions. About the o'clock on the previous evening witness was much an invited of a large mids surrounding his huse and once using the passement for some distance. He then perceived the presence standing in from of the Wesleyan Cuspis singing hymns to popular times, the most joining incharga. Buthomisting was exacted that people were composed to go into the middle of the load. Mr. Woorrych asked if the defendant was preaching. Witness replied that after one of tables hymns had need ming he annuled to the most, quoting Scripture, but the majority of the bystanders only laughed in mr. In prisqueer new declared that he was preaching good news to the people from the Bible, and not breaking the Babbash by selling mewspapers. Inc innabit ants of the Waterloo-road were Codless, and required to know the Bible. The New Testament said, "Go into the world and preach the Gospe." Mr. Woolrych observed that his quotasion was not correct. Whatever inc defendant's opinion might be as to the spiritual requirements of the wherloo-road he must not break the law. He had no right to collect a growd and obstruct as street. Mr. Thomas Hawking has had attrabance was besidened that he was passing along the Waterloo-road and that he was passing along the Waterloo-road and the seventhe. Some one directed the desendant which the radiage in front of the Wasilyan Obsept. He heard hymns sing, and a decrearly mob diacertainty assemble. Some one directed the desendant beyond he law

LAMBETH.

Moders Servant-Girling—A cham Burgler,—Augusta Hodges, a smartly-dressed young woman, lately a servant to Mr. George Gordon Cave, a gentleman living at Broomy-willian, King's-road, Peakham, was brought up on romain, and charged before Mr. attlets with the colorwing extraordinary remeaty:—Mr. Cave and that, about sares monins since the prisoner entered his service with a very good character, but since the prisoner in the house great many things had been missing. On the highest of that may week he went to not, nearing the place, and on the following monings, at seven of clock, his came to mis door and said the house had been robbed. He in censequence went downstaits and found the cause titizen door and the windly reading into the garden open, and the bridge sergeant Webb, et l. P. back with her. He accompanied that officer into the garden where some fuotom-rice, which appeared to be those of a female, were pointed on the intensity and the place located empty. He at once sent the place is the at the bettem of the garden a silver spoon was found. He (wi ness) mand the place of a female, were pointed on the intensity of the saidbard, and taking it from those, places it before him. Or opening it to get some tea for breakrast, he found in it several visuance ornaments, a silver spoon, and other articles of property, which should not have been these; and from this circumstance, and from there being a ferce dug in the house, which would have sorn to pieces any attanger, or at least have made a great holes on their approved, the empoched the prisoner, and accused her ef being a participator in the coopery, if not the actual thief, but she acoust here of being a participator in the coopery, if not the actual thief, but she acoust here to be a participator in the coopery, if not the actual thief, but she acoust here of being a participator in the property belonging to her master, which prisoner had perform a folder to prisoner, and accused here of being a participator in the property belonging to her master, which prisoner

HAMMERSMITH.

AN USFOUNDED CHARGE.—William Howit, better known among sporting men as "whilam Jackson, the American Deer," was charged with obtaining 20th planes representations. John Amner, a boy tweive years of age, in the service of Mr. Fair, a grover, of Muspellier-errace, Noting-chil, sain that about times o clock on Firsty afternoon last he celevated code goods at the house of lisdame Fatier. As he was waising away the prisoner came running up to mm and sain that Malame Fatier wanted him is bring a port of blace Carrant jain and half a pound of arrownoot, also to crimg back charge for a severoigh, teling him to be quick. Winness massioned home, obtained the articles and money, and on his return met the prisoner, who asked for the onange, and sain he was going to Mr. Farr winners operated and that he would give him the severeign. Winness randed him the money, and at his request went on to Madame Fitter's wint were parest and that he would give him the severeign. Winness randed him the money, and at his request went on to Madame Fitter's wint the genouse had into the form that they not not been correct, and that they not not been correct, and that the prisoner far in the best to Mr. Farr. He saw the prisoner go into the Ciarradon Hotel on Sandray hight, and he then informed his master, who gave him into custody. The prisoner on being asked whether he had any questions to put to the boy said it was a case of missaken identity. The winness was questioned by the magistrate, and said he was sure the prisoner of witness was questioned by the magistrate, and said he was sure the prisoner for litteen jears. He was a cannet make. On Thursday last witners of the control to min to meet him on the following day in Gracconutrol-street, Oli, on baliness. He met the prisoner at the place of appointment about half-past three o'clock witness of mines of a population at a question past three o'clock. Winness trainaged about half-past three o'clock he saw the prisoner in the Spotted Dog population-base. He is such a prisoner

EXCENT CHECNOLOGY OF POLITICAL ASSASSINA-

THE Units Cattolica gives the following ourious list of all the attempts at political assassination, abortive or otherwise, that have been made since 1850:—

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Queen Victoris can count four attempts on her life. On June 28, 1850, ahe received a violent blow with a stick from one Bobert Pate, a retired lieutenant of the 10th Hussers.

The Kings of Prussia — In May, 1850, the late King of Prussia received, as he was mounting a railway carriage, a shot from a holster pistol of large bore in the forearm; the assessin. Sefelage, of Weislow, cried out as he fired, "Liberty for ever." The life of the present King of Prussia was in danger at Baden on the morating of July 14, 1861. Two pistol-shots were fired at him by Occar Becover, a law student of Leipele. The regicide declared that he wished to kill the King because he was not capable of effecting the unity of Germany.

The Emperon of Austral — On February 18th, 1853, at Vienna, Francis Joseph L. was struck with a knile in the mape of the neck. The murderer's name was Libeney, of Albe, in Hungary, aged twenty, resident at Vienna, and a tailor by trade.

The Durk of Parma — KINGS OF PRUSSIA —In May, 1850, the late King of Prussia

garv. aged twenty, resident at Vienna, and a tailor by trade.

The Duke of Parma — On March 20th, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma returning from an excursion, was hustled by an individual, who at the same time stabbed him in the abdomen, left the poniard in the wound, and subsequently secoped. The duke expired in cruel torture at the end of twenty-three bours.

The Queenoy Spain.—A Becond attempt—On May 28th, 1855, as Queen Isabells was passing in her carriage along the Bue de l'Arsenal at Madrid, syoung man named Raymond Fuents drew a platol from his pochet and would have discharged it at her had not his arm been caught and his weapon taken from him by an sgent of police.

The King of Naples.—On December 8th, 1856, whilst Ferdinand II. was reviewing his troops at Naples, a soldier named Agellas Milano struck him with his bayoret, and at a later period Garbaldi ho-

Agesias Milano struct and at a later period Garibaldi homowred the memory of the

with his bayonet, and at a state period Garibaldi homograd the memory of the regioide.

NAPOLEON III.—In October, 1852, when Napoleon, who was on the eve of becoming Emperor, was at Marseilles, there had been prepared an infernal machine, formed by 250 gentleries, charged with 1,500 balls, intended to go off all at once sgainst the prince and his cortege But the attempt was not carried out. On July 5th, 1853, a fresh attempt was most carried out. On July 5th, 1853, a fresh attempt was made to assassinate him as he was going to the Opera Comique. Twelve Frenchmen were attested as concerned in the conspiracy. On April 28, 1855, Jean Liverani fired two shots at the Emperor in the Grand Avenue of the Champs Elysees. In 1857, Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli came from Engiand to Paris to assassinate the Emperor; but were discovered, arrested, tried, and punished. On January 14th, 1868, Orsini, Gomes, Pleri, and Rudio threw their mutderous shells at the Emperor of the French, and shed the blood of a great number of honest citizens in Paris. On December 24th, 1864, Greeo, Trabucco, Impersore, and Ecaglioni, who had come over from London with the intention of killing the French Emperor, were arrested in Paris. of killing the French Em-teror, were arrested in

Paris.

The Queen of Greece.

—On Sept. 18th, 1862, the Queen of Greece, directing public affairs during the King's absence, was returning from a ride on horse-thack when she was fired at without effect, near the palace, by Aristide Douatos, a student, aged nineteen years

years
Victor Emmanuel II.—
In 1858 an attempt was male on the life of this Soversign, and
Sount Cavour gave an soculat of it in the sitting of April 16th
President Lincoln.—On April 14th, 1865, at the theare of
Washington, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of
America, was assassinated by Boots.

FIRE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

The Journal de la Meurthe contains an account of a fire in a railway train on the Paris and Strasbourg line, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences. A lady took a place at Luneville in the express train, at half-past four in the attencom. She seated herself with her child, eighteen months old, in the ladies' compart-

ment, where there were no other travellers. Twenty minutes after leaving Luneville she perceived that the carpet was burning at the side, near the door on the right hand. She examined the place, and discovered a hole about the size of a crown place, through which fire was entering the carriage. She covered the hole with her foot, but found it too hot. She then covered it with one of the cushions, which she present down with her feet. The train continued its course towards Sarrehourg, the first station it was to stop at after leaving Laneville. The lady resied the cushion and found the fire was making great progress, having burnt a large hole in the bottom of the cosch. She then acreamed through the window, but her cries attracted no attention. The train passed through the Station of Avricourt, while sparks of fire were issuing from each side of the waggon, but there were none of the raillway servants and duty. The lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out of the window, and stratched her had lady in great terror leant out

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INTRANCE TO SALISBURY DOCK, LIVERPOOL.-THE CLOCK TOWER.

The land around being low, the ships in the river are exposed to risk from gales of wind; and to obviate this inconvenience, and to facilitate their loading and unloading, the dooks have been constructed which constitute the great glory of the town. The first wet dook in the British empire was opened here in 1718, the Act for its formation, the 8 Ann. c 12, having been passed in 1709. Another Act was passed in 1738 the 11 Geo. I. c. 32, authorizing the construction of a second dock. Since that period many more dooks have been constructed on a very extensive scale, so that

nave been constructed on a very extensive scale, so that the aggregate area of those now in use amounts to above 174 soves, and the quay-space is about fourteen miles in length

The King's Dook, being contiguous to the King's Tobacco Warehouse, receives all vessels from Virginia and other parts laden with tobacco; the Queen's and Brunswick Dooks are occupied by ships laden with timber from Hondurss, Canada, and the Baltic; the Canning Dook receives coaling vessels which exchange corn and provisions for colonial produce; and other docks are appropriated to other purposes. All these works are defended on the side next the river by a strong sea-wall appards of two and a half miles in length. Every precaution is taken to prevent the accumulation of mud in the docks by the use of steam-degling machines; and strict rules, enforced by a vigilant police force, are established to maintain good order and revent both fire and depredations.

The docks are all constructed on the estate of the corp oration, and are managed by Act of Parliament. The bonding or other warehouses do not, however, in general belong to the dock estate, but are principally private property. Most of them are in the immediate vicinity of the docks, but some are at a considerable distance; and there is not, in consequence, the same seconing dation, in the Liverpool as in the London docks, where the warehouses being built along the dock query, goods are loaded and unloaded with the greatest facility, and are subsequently under the most efficient protection.

tion. The difference in the

TO SALISBURY DOOK, LIVERPOOL.—THE CLOCK TOWER.

To more the servants of the difference in the mode of discharging and loading ships in each; in the port of Liverpool is self-order took companies; whereas in the port of Liverpool is in the port of Liverpool is self-order took companies; whereas in the port of Liverpool is self-order took companies; whereas in the port of Liverpool is self-order took companies; whereas in the port of Liverpool is self-order took companies; whereas in the port of Liverpool is self-order took companies; whereas in the port of Liverpool is not load or unload a vessel.

In commerce, the rise of Liverpool has not, perhaps, been quite so rapid as has been represented in the strain was atopped Bookets of water were brought, the fire was extinguished, and men were placed in the carriage with water to extinguished, and men were placed in the carriage with water to extinguish the fire abouted it break out again during the remainder of the journey. The damaged curriage was left at Barrebourg A lady in another carriage, brooming terrified at the cry of 'Fire' jumped out before the train had stopped, and was severely bruised.

The trial of Dr. Pritchard, it is believed, will take place in Edinburgh at the end of Jone.

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EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLE-MENT AND SUIGIDE.

MAY 20, 1865.]

MENT AND SUIGIDE.
The whole of North Lancashire has been startled by the announcement of the suicide of Mr. William Wholon, a gentleman of high position, and carrying of housiness at Lancaster and Preston, through pecuniary difficulties and the fear of exposure. Wholon rose from a poor office-boy to be secretary of the Little North-Western Railway; then he became a merchant and manufacturer; afterwards he was made boy to be secretary of the Little North-Western Kall way; then he became a merchant and manufacturer; afterwards he was made town-counciller, mayor, and maguatrate of Lancaster. While mayor of Lancaster he was distinguished for his liberality and hospitality, and his wife, during his year of office, was presented with a silver cradle by the inhabitants. In addition to the above positions, he was chairman of the Lancaster Athersoum Olub and the Morecambe Gasworks, vice-chaliman and director of the New Waggon Company, a churchwarder, a leading Concervative, and generally a man of high influence and position. On Friday week he was at Preston on business, and returned home in the evening. On Saturday it was rumoured that he had forged and embezzled sums to a very large amount, varving according to report from £6,000 to £20,000. On the evening of that day a warrant was issued for his apprehension on the charge of stealing scrip belonging to the Little North-Western Hailway. The police went to his house, but he



Niterature.

OCTAVIA'S PROBATION.

OCTAVIA'S PROBATION.

The castle of the Baron Bobert Woldenberg was situate southern bank of the river Moselle, near where it joins It was a grand old structure, overlooking a beautifully section of country; and, unlike many other feudal dwell character, there was much simple beauty in the architect and finish of those parts which belongs i to the hous hol Bobert Woldenberg was near sixty years of age—a la finely-formed, noble-looking man; but his years upon at an end. In the warmth of his zeal he had, some y given his services to Fishers against Louis XIV of R as a military chieftain he had few superiors Rewar empty titles and of substantish honours, had been shothim; but they were not long to be his During the siep portant garrison near Lille he had received a severe we not having been properly attended to, had eaten away tion of his life.

And now, just as the great lindens that towered about

not having been properly attended to, and exten away tion of his life.

And now, just as the great lindens that towared abo turrets were putting on their garb of spring, the B Woldenberg lay upon his bed, a waiting the coming messenger. By his side sat his only daughter, the Las a lovely and loving maiden of eighteen summers—who all goodness and truth. The baron had not married u middle age, and his wife had lived only a few abort ye birth of their child; so Cotavia had grown up with on to love.

birth of their child; so Cotavia had grown up with on love.

"Now, my precious child," said Woldenberg, reachif taking Cotavia's hand, "you must dry your eyes, for thing of importance to say to you. We have dwelt upon the dark side of the coming scene. There is a my darling, and I shall ere long behold it. Ab, more my dreams have I seen your sweet mother holding and beckoning for me to join her in the better world brighter side, my child; and there is a better world by this poor world of ours is much better than we for. Enjoy it, Octavia; live purely as you have thus when the last hour comes, may you be as ready to ans mone as I am now."

for. Enjoy it, Octavis; live purely as you have thus when the last hour comes, may you be as ready to ans mone as I am now."

The baron rested awhile, and beneath the influence words and his calar resignation, his daughter dried it ceased her sobbing.

"I told you," resumed the father, at length, "that thing of importance to say unto you. Listen to me Ere long, after I am gone, there will be many applic hand; there will be many suitors at your feet; for it Robert Woldenberg leaves much wealth behind him, are his only obtid."

"I want no lover—I want no husband," said Octaviones. "If you leave me you will bear away from exciped of my love!"

"Ah, my child," returned the baron, shaking he don't know your own heart. Winter cometh upon at the flowers die, and the green leaves wither, and the up; but the spring—time is sure to come again, as it hand again the earth puts on its smile of gladness. So when the winter of mourning is past, will come for glad. You will think of your father as of one who brighter world, and thus thinking you will not cease But let us now to other matters. I said that you we suitors; and in this connexion I wish you to give It may seem exacting, but I have my reasons for it." You can ask me nothing, my father, which I uprant." And thus speaking, Octavia bent over and cheek.

"Before I went to Flanders," pursued the baron.

grant." And thus speaking, Octavia bent over and cheek.

"Before I went to Flanders," pursued the baron, will, and that document is now in concealment. Me knows where it is, and, in case he should die be have appointed, he will leave behind him written his successor. You must not marry until that will light. Ay, more—you must not plight your troit that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your tion shall be very long. It shall not extend over before the expiration of that time, you do not find the attorney will then produce it for you. Only five You will be still young, even then. What think yo "Oh, my father, I promise you with all my hear years, if you please."

"No, darling; five years is long enough. But

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLE-MENT AND SUIGIDE.

THE whole of North Lancashre has been startled by the announcement of the suicide of Mr. William Whelon, a gentleman of high position, and carrying on business at Lancaster and Presented the control of business at Lancasor and Froz-ton, through pecuniary difficulties and the fear of exposure. Mr. Whelon rose from a poor office-boy to be secretary of the Little North-Western Railway; then he became a merchant and manufacbecame a merchant and manufacturer; afterwards he was made town-connectiler, mayor, and magistrate of Lancaster. While mayor of Lancaster. While mayor of Lancaster he was distinguished for his literality and hospitality, and his wife, during his year of office, was presented with a silver cradle by the inhabitants. In addition to the above positions, he was chairman of the Lancaster Atheneum Club and the Morecambe Gasworks, vice-chairman and direcworks, vice-chairman and director of the New Waggon Company, a churchwarder, a leading
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and embezzled sums to a very
large amount, varying according large amount, varving according to report from £6,000 to £20,000. to report from £6,000 to £20,000. On the evening of that day a warrant was issued for his apprehension on the charge of stealing scrip belonging to the Little North-Western Hailway. The police went to his house, but he



THE EMPEROR'S TOUR IN ALGERIA .- SCENE IN THE SAHARA. (See page 775.)

was absent. An officer was afterwards sent to Preston, where it was thought he might have gone, but he could not be found. On Sunday his dead body was found in the water at Fleetwood.

The inquest on the body was held on Monday. The evidence given showed that he left home on Saturday evening in good health and spirits, that he walked along the coast towards Fleetwood, that at midnight he got a boat at Knott-end, opposite Fleetwood, and about ten miles from Lancaster rowed out a short distance in it, took something to drink, and jumped off the boat into deep vater; that his body was seen floating about on Sunday morning off Fleetwood by a seaman, and was afterwards picked up and taken to one of the hotels.

The jury returned a verdict of Found droward.

the hotels.

The jury returned a verdiot of "Found drowned." The deceased gentleman was about forty-three years of age, and he has left a widow and seven children. It is said that his embarrassments had reference mainly to the Little North-Westera Railway, of which he was the secretary.

GENERAL EWELL, while fighting his last battle in which he was captured, sent the following note to General Lee.—For God's sake, and humanity's sake, surrender your army. You are outnumbered and besten. To continue the context longer is to court nothing but slaughter in vain.—EWELL." slaughter in vain.—EWELL.

Literature.

OCTAVIA'S PROBATION.

OCTAVIA'S PROBATION.

The castle of the Baron Robert Woldenberg was situated upon the southern bank of the river Moselle, near where it joins the Rhine. It was a grand old structure, overlocking a beautifully diversified section of country; and, unlike many other feudal dwellings of like character, there was much simple beauty in the architectural design and finish of those parts which belonge to the hous-hold.

Robert Woldenberg was near sixty years of age—a large-framed, finely-formed, noble-looking man; but his years upon earth were at an end. In the warmth of his zeal he had, some years before, given his services to Flanders against Louis XIV of France; and as a military chieftain he had few superiors. Rewards, both of empty titles and of substantial honours, had been showered upon him; but they were not long to be his. During the slege of an important garrison near Lille he had received a severe wound, which, not having been properly attended to, had eaten away the foundation of his life.

And now, just as the great lindens that towered above the eastle turreis.

tion of his life.

And now, just as the great lindens that towered above the castle turrets were justing on their garb of spring, the Baren Robert Woldenberg lay upon his bed, awaiting the coming of the dread messenger. By his side sat his only daughter, the Lady Octavia—a lovely and loving maiden of eighteen summers—whose heart was all goodness and trath. The baron had not married until past the middle age, and his wife had lived only a few short years after the birth of their child; so Octavia had grown up with only her father

birth of their child; so Octavis had grown up with only her father to love.

"Now, my precious child," said Woldenberg, reaching forth and taking Octavis's hand, "you must dry your eyes, for I have something of importance to say to you. We have dwelt long enough upon the dark side off the coming scene. There is a bright side, my darling, and I shall ere long behold it. Ah, more than once in my dreams have I seen your sweet mother holding out her arms and beckening for me to join her in the better world. There is a brighter side, my child; and there is a better world than this. And yet this poor world of ours is much better than we give it oredit for. Enjoy it, Octavis; live purely as you have thus far lived; and when the last hour comes, may you be as ready to answer the summons as I am now."

The baron rested awhile, and beneath the influence of his peaceful words and his calm resignation, his daughter dried her tears, and cossed her sobbing.

words and his calls results and the same cased her sobbing.

"I told you," resumed the father, at length, "that I had something of importance to say unto you. Listen to me attentively: Ere long, after I am gone, there will be many applicants for your hand; there will be many suitors at your feet; for it is known that Robert Woldenberg leaves much wealth behind him, and that you are his only oblid."

"I want no lover—I want no hysband." said Octavia, in sobbing

are his only ohid."

"I want no lover—I want no husband," said Octavla, in sobbing tones. "If you leave me you will bear away from earth the only object of my love!"

"Ah, my child," returned the baron, shaking his head, "you don't know your own heart. Winter cometh upon all nature, and the flowers die, and the green leaves wither, and the verdure drieth up; but the spring-time is sure to come again, as it hath now come, and again the earth puts on its smile of gladness. So you, darling, when the winter of mourning is past, will come forth joyous and glad. You will think of your father as of one who has gone to a brighter world, and thus thinking you will not cease to love him. But let us now to other matters. I said that you would have many, suitors; and in this connexion I wish you to give me a promise. It may seem exacting, but I have my reasons for it."

"You can sak me nothing, my father, which I will not readily grant." And thus speaking, Octavia bent over and kiesed his pale cheek.

But let us now to other matters. I said that you would have many, suitors; and in this connexion I wish you to give me a promise.

"You can sak me nothing, my father, which I will not readily grant." And thus speaking, Octavia bent over and kissed his pale cheek.

"Before I went to Flanders," pursued the baron, "I made my will, and that document is now in concealment. My old attorney knows where it is, and, in case he should die before the time I have appointed, he will leave behind him written instructions to light. Ay, more—you must not plight your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will, should not seem that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will, should not keep back the tears which this allusion to her that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will, should not seem that will. But, my child, I do not mean that your troth until you see that will, should not seem that will be seen to the trindship of the daughter of Robert Woldenberg, then you know here is departed here is and the the latty of Woldenberg, then you know here is departed here is a language glow

wait so long. Some strange fate may throw the magic parchment into your hands ere the five years have elapsed. But you will wait —you will wait patiently—and in the time to come you shall know why I have put this restraint upon you. I trust that your promise is obserful and free."

Yes, my father; and in accordance with my own feelings,

At this juncture a servant appeared and announced the doctor, and Octavia arcse and withdrew.

In less than a week from that time all that was mortal of the Baron Robert Woldenberg had been consigned to the grave, and his daughter mourand with a grief that, for a time, refused to be comforted. And there were other mouraners; for the children of toil, far and near, had loved the generous old baron as children love a parent.

omforted. And there were other mourners; for the children of toil, far and near, had loved the generous old baron as children love a parent.

But Bobert Woldenberg had told to his child the truth: Winter wonnot always last. The pure heart cannot always mourn. The spring-time came at length, and Octavia once more smiled as of old; a —not that she had forgotten the death of her father,—no, no;—but time had softened the blow, and with the soul of faith she still loved him and blessed his memory; and this very faith, blended as it was with gentle resignation, gave new charms to her life.

At the end of a year, when the flowers were once more bursting into bloom, the suitors began to come: but the helress of Wolden berg had 100 ear for their tales of love. Some of them she respected, some she liked as friends; but not one did she love. She might have learned to love, however, had she been less reserved; but, remembering the promise she had made to her father, she kept herself aloof from the temptation to driak of the passion-brimming oup. And so, one after another, the disappointed suitors took themselves away—come of them deeply pained, but none of them angry; for the lady had treated them all most kindly, and in no act of herself lady had treated them all most kindly, and in no act of herself lady had treated them all most kindly, and in no act of herself lady had treated them all most kindly, and in no act of herself lady had treated them all most kindly, and in no act of herself lady had treated them had had been some of the wealthiest and no blest youths of Germany; but she cared not for the opinions of others while she felt in her heart that she was doing right.

At length the treaty of Bastadt was ratified, and France and dermany were at peace. War-worn solders, old and young, osme back to their homes to embrace their loved ones, and many a village and hamlet blezed with the fires of thankegiving and rejoicing.

One day, in the early part of the afternoon, during the menth of september, an officer, wearing th

" To the Lady Octavia Woldenberg.

"To the Lady Octavia we determed."

"Cousin of ours.—The bearer of this, Major Edgar Eppendorp, will spend a short time in your neighbourhood on business of State. As our acquaintance in that far-cff region is limited, I must sak you to give him a home beneath your roof during his stay. Do this, and you will please an old friend of your father, as well as your emperor.

"CHARLES."

When Octavia had read the letter, she looked up into the officer's

I do not discommode his daughter in thus presenting our sove

"Oh, no, sir,—indeed you do not," cried Octavia, while her lustrous eye kindled, and the rich blood flushed her cheek. "He who has fought by the side of my father is thrice welcome to Woldenberg. Everything shall be done, sir, to make your stay pleasant and comfortable. I will send a servant to show you to your apartments, and when you have rested frem your journey you may compand me."

ments, and when you have rested from your journey you may command me."

The lady left the moom, and in a little while a man-servant appeared, who led the major to the apartments which had been set apart for his use; and when he had washed, and changed his clothing, he threw himself upon a soft couch, and tried to sleep; for he had ridden far and fast. But sleep did not come so readily. He had something to think of—something that thrilled his heart with strange sensations. He could have sleep soundly upon the eve of a great battle; but he could not sleep soundly now; and after a drowsy, dreamy rest of two hours, he rose to answer the summons of the servant to supper.

That evening the moon was near its full, and its light was almost like the light of day, softened and subdued. Edgar Eppendorf walked out into the court, and finding the postern open, he wandered off into the park beyond the castle wall. He stopped beneath the lindens awhile, and at length started on his return. He had not proceeded far when he saw two females approaching him, one of whom he quickly recognised to be the Lady Octavia. The other was an elderly woman, evidently an attendant. His first impulse was to turn saids; but while he was hesitating the lady spoke to him:—

him:—

"Ab, Sir Edgar, you, too, woo this beautiful moenlight."

"Yes, lady—the moonlight, and my own thoughts."

"Then I trust your thoughts are pleasant ones; for I would not that you should find aught else at Woldenberg."

She smiled as she spoke, and Edgar approached her side, remark-

She smiled as she spoke, and Edgar approached her side, remarking, as he did so:—
"Surely, lady, I should have to lock beyond this domain did I seek an unpleasant subject for thought. Let me trust that your thoughts have been as pleasant as have mine."
"They have not been unpleasant, sir. When I feel a grief I do not seek companionship. I am never very unhappy when my faithful Endocta is with me. She was my mother's friend, and she is now a friend and a counsellor to the daughter."

Edgar kindly and politely saluted the aged servant; and then, almost before he knew it, he found himself walking slowly by Octavia's side. For a while they conversed upon such light subjects as were suggested by the scenery about them; but at length a new direction was taken.

"You said you once met my father upon the battle-field," re-larked Octavia.

marked Octavia.

"I told you this afternoon that I had met him once," replied Edgar; "but I might have told you more. I might have told you that I had met him many times. It so happened that I was in the same division with him; and we have fought side by side on many fields."

And then, when he observed the eager, anxious look of the maiden, he went on and told many interesting incidents connected with the bloody campaign which had grown out from the question whether a French prince or a German prince should ascend the throne made vacant by the death of Charles II, King of Spain. He told many things which the baron had told before him; and he told many things inat were new; but even those things which Cotavia had heard before came with new interest from his lips, draped as they were in language glowing with poetic enthusiasm. And then the one sentiment, apparent above all others, which characterized his speech, was respect and love for the memory of her father. This not only touched the lady of Woldenberg to the heart, but it fixed the friendship of the aged Eudocla for ever.

Three days Edgar Eppendorf spent at the castle, and much of that time he was in Octavia's company. She loved to hear him talk of her father; and so she soon learned to love to hear him talk of other things, for he displayed a mind richly cultivated, a heart keenly alive to every generous impulse, and an understanding of more than ordinary power. On the morning of the fourth day he called for his horse, remarking that he was obliged to go to Aix la Chapelle on business, but he should return within the week.

How lonesome Octavia felt when Edgar Eppendorf was gone! What did it mean? She tried to shake off the incubus, and to be cheer'nd and gay; but the effort was fruitless. Something was gone that had left a void in her heart. That evening she sat in her dressing-room, and Eudocla was with her. For half an hour not a word had been spoken. At length the old servant broke the spell.

"Dear lady, l've been thinking." And then, when he observed the eager, anxious look of the

"Ah!" uttered Octavia, with a start; "what is it?"
"Two been thinking that Edgar Eppendorf had better not come
ack here."

"Endocia!"

"At least," pursued the keen-eyed dame, "he had better stay
away un'il those five years are up."
That night, when Octavia Woldenberg rested her head upon her
pillow, she knew why she felt so lonesome; she knew whence
came that void in her heart; but she had no thought of following
Endocia's advice. No—she could not refuse the favour which tha
emperor had asked; though she resolved that she would be very
reserved for the future.

emperor had asked; though she resolved that she would be very reserved for the future.

In less than a week the youthful major returned, and Octavia forgot the resolution she had taken. The warmth and intensity of his feelings upon once more gazing into her face, and listening to the music of her voice, produced corresponding emotions on her part, and she thought no more of cold reserve. But the time was coming when her soul was to be tried. One afterneous, about a week after Edgar's return, he and Octavia stood alone within one of the lefty towers; and there, far beyond the reach of other ears, he told the stry of his love—told it boldly and frankly—and asked the lady it she would be his wife. She trembled like an aspen; and it was not until Edgar had drawn her head upon his bosom that she found speech.

"Oh, kind sir," she cried, starting back, "you must not ask me

"Ob, kind sir," she cried, starting back, "you must not ask me that question now."

"Am I then deceived?" said Edgar, with manifest pain. "Oh, if I am, unhappy is my lot, and dark henceforth to me will be the memory of the halls of Woldenberg! Octavis, I thought your heart might answer—

"Stop—stop," interrupted the lady, 'toroing back the starting tears. "Before you think so harshly of ma, listen to me."

And then she went on and told the story of the solemn promises she had made to her father during his last hours of earthly life,—she told it all, word for word.

she told it all, word for word.

"Theu," said Edgar, when she had concluded, "you will wait until the five years are gone, unless that will sooner comes into your

Yes, Edgar-I must" "Yed, Edgar—I must"
"And," resumed the young soldier, in a tender, prayerful tome,
"suppose, at the end of that time, I should come sgain?"
"I should welcome you"
"But suppose I should then ask you to be my wife?"
O thavia pressed her hand over her heart, and after a momentary
struggle, she replied—
"I dare not answer, for my promise to my dying father included
even the plighting of my troth."

"I dare not answer, for my promise to my dying father motivated even the plighting of my troth."
"One word—one word," urged Edgar Eppendorf, taking her by the hard; "can you say that you do not love me?"
And Octavia, before she had time for thought, cried—
"No not."

"No, no!"
Then Edgar, with a happy, radiant look over-spreading his face ow the lady's arms within his own and led her towards the "Come with me," he said. "We have been up here long

enough."
She did not withdraw her arm, nor did she ask him whither he was going. She saw the strange light that had so suddenly beamed upon his countenance; and her own beating heart told her how sadly she should miss that light when it was withdrawn. He led her dewn from the turnet—down into the great hall—through two anter-rooms, stopping at length at the door of the library.

"I would enter here," he said.

"This was my father's private room," replied Octavia, much puzzled.

puzzied.
"I know it, lady; and for that reason I would enter. You can

"Then do so. Please me in this, and you shall find that I seek

"Yes?"

"Then do so. Please me in this, and you shall find that I seek act the born without just cause."

Octavia went away, and soon returned with the key, which she applied to the look with her own hand. When the door had been opened, Edgar again took her arm and led her in. It was a large vaulted room, with high cases of books upon one side, while upon the opposite wall hung all sorts of arms, offensive and defensive, besides many trophies of the chase and of the battle-field. At the end of the room opposite to she entrance stood a great caken cabinet, quaintity carved, with heavy doors and many drawers.

"Octavia," said Edgar, rs he approached the cabinet, "somewhere within the mystic recesses of this depository there is a treasure for both you and me. Be not alarmed because I thus invade the scored place. I believe I have the right."

Thus speaking, he opened the great doors—for the key was in the look—and exposed to view smaller doors and smaller drawers, and numerous racks and pigeon holes. Bix of these drawers he took out and laid upon the floor, and then, having removed a small pin which was bidden behind a drooping piece of carving, he sild cut the frame work which had supported the drawers, thus leaving an open space nearly two feet square. The common beholder would have supposed that the extreme back of the cabinet had now been reached, and so supposed Octavia, who had been regarding all this with wondering eyes; but not so. Eigar now opened a door by the side of the place whence he had taken the drawers, and in the extreme part he found a tiny spring, upon pressing which a door flew open, revealing a shallow closes beyond what Octavia had supposed to be the extreme back of the case. Within the screte cavity thus advoity exposed were several folds of parchment, which Edgar took out, and having looked them over he selected two—one large one, and one quite small. The larger document he handed first to the lady, saying as he did so—

"Octavia, here is the treasure. Look at it, and tell me if you hand w

know what it is."
She resolved forth her trembling hand and took the parchment; and when she had opened it, and beheld its broad seal, and its signatures, and read the few first words of address, she knew that she held her father's will. She turned pale and quivered from head to foot, and as she gazed up in her companion's face, seemingly afraid to speak, and yet eager to question, to banded to her the smaller parchment.

parchment.
"Here," he said, "is all the explanation you will need; and I think it comes from one who can speak with authority."
The moment Octavia's glance fell upon the open sheet she recognized the handwriting of her father. She took it and read as fol-

"To the Lady Ostavia Woldenberg.

"To the Lady Ostavia Woldenberg.

"My blessed child.—Read carefully what I here shall write, for my hand is weak and I cannot write much. If you ever see this, you will receive it from the hands of Major Edgar Eppendorf. He was my aid and companion through all the battles of our last campaign; always brave always faithful, always true, and always prompt in the discharge of his duty. On more than one occasion has he saved my life; and much of the success of my division in our hard-fought battles was due to his untiring energy and devotion. I loved him as I would have loved an own son, and my most earnest desire was that be should become the husband of my beloved daughter. But before a proper marrisge there must be a deep, abiding love. How could this be? He could not leave the army until the war should close. Ere then my child might bestow her love elsewhere. At length I conceived a plan which I thought would bring the desired result. I called Edgar to my bedside, after I was wounded, and told him of my sweet child at home; and I saked him if he would

visit you when the campaign was over. I told him where I should conceal my will, and gave him such minute directions for finding the secret depository that I knew he could not fail in the search. Then I bade him, if he should love my daughter, and she should love him—if the love should be true and abiding—that he should seek the will, and also a latter which I should leave with it, sad give them both into your hands. If he could not love you, or if you could not love him, then he was to depart, and leave the hidden will for my sworney to produce at the expiration of a term which I should name; for I would not force upon my child a hasband not of her choice. But I believe that all will end as I desire. You were made for each other, and I know, if you truly love, you will be happy together.

"And now, be you as strangers, be you as friends, or be you as husband and wife, that God may bless you, and that all good angels may guide and protect you both, is the prayer of "Your loving father,"

"Your loving father, "ROBERT WOLDENBERG"

After Octavia had read the missive, she looked up and met the samest gaze of him who had placed it in her hands. There was a warm lovelight in his moistening eye, and a prayerful look o'er-tread by the same of the same of

warm novelegates in me museculary of the spread his face.

"Octavia," he said, with frembling lip, "shall I remain at Woldenberg yet awhile longer?"

"For ever!" spoke the maiden; and while yet the word trembled upon her lips, she placed her hands upon his shoulders, and suffered him to class her to his bosom.

Together they walked out from the library—no longer separated by the old pledge, but by a new pledge bound soul to soul, heart to heart, to love and to cherish while lite should last. Down to the park, beneath the great lindens, they wandered; and there they talked of the baron, cherishing his memory as a blessed thing, and breathing prayers to God that they might never forget the gratitude that should accompany their thoughts of the noble departed.

On the following day the old attorney was sent for, and when he had heard the story he knew that all was right. The will was duly proved, and its provisions faithfully exacuted; and in the end Edgar Eppendorf found himself the possessor of a munificent sum, a guit of friendship from his old commander; while Octavia found herself mistress of Woldenberg. But she held not the possession long. The Emperor sent a big parohment and a golden cross to Major Eppendorf, and ere many weeks there was a new Baron of Woldenberg.

Not now beneath the lindens, but out among the children of hot new beneath the lindens, but out should be the better than the state of the same that a should have a lindens to the same that a should have a lindens to the same that a lindens that the same that a polden cross to Major Eppendorf, and ere many weeks there was a new Baron of

Woldenberg.

Not now beneath the lindens, but out among the children of toil, walked Edgar and Octavia, giving from their abundance, both of love and of wealth, wherever it was needed, and followed in their bright pathway by the prayers and blessings of grateful hearts.

GIGANTIC MILITARY HOAX. [From the Lincolnshire Herald]

[From the Lincolnshire Herald]
It is seldom that towns like Boston, situated as it is in the outskirts of the country, are visited by an extensive array of soldiers. On Monday, however, we were to be treated to an imposing sight. It was said arrangements had been made by the War Department to forward a large body of the 15th Hussars (nearly 500 in number) from Hounslow to Sheffield. In order to accomplish this in a manner that would best promote the consider of the men. it was necessary to form them into two detachments of about 235 mea necessary to form them into two detachments of about 235 mea necessary to form them into two detachments of about 235 mea necessary to form them into two detachments of about 235 mea necessary to form them into two detachments of about 235 mea necessary to form them into two detachments of about 235 mea necessary to form them travel on separate days. At least, so the authorities were informed by "Sergeant-Major Grange," who was deputed to proceed in advance in order that the most efficient accommodation should be provided. This gentleman at once placed himself in communication with Mr. C. Arnall, the ohief constable, who has been acconstomed to aid in billeting the men. The result of their interview was that on Saturday last Mr. Arnall placed before the borough magistrates his proposed billet. Upon close scrutiny, however, it was found that some of the inns were placed himself in communication with Mr. C. Arnall, the calef constable, who has been accustomed to aid in billeting the men of the rinterview was that on Saturday last Mr. Arnall placed before the borough magistrates his proposed billet. Upon close scrutiny, however, it was found that some of the inn were wholly incepable of accommodating the number of men and horses set down for them, while others could provide for a greater number. The list in question was, therefore, corrected. Yet, "Sergeant-Major Grange" was not satisfied that the Arnall services were as efficient as he could wish. Therefore, accompanied by Superintendent Waghorn, he visited the various hotels named, thoroughly examined the premises, and made his own calculations. The result of this "judicious" step was, we believe, that the following billet was eventually agreed to:—Robin Hood, 10 horses, 8 men; Prince Albert, 8 men; Ship. 12 horses, 10 men; Lord Nelson, 20 horses, 10 men, 4 officers, 8 chargers; Royal Oak, 12 horses, 12 men; Golden Lion, 2 men; Rodney and Hood, 2 men; Axe and Cleaver, 20 horses, 20 men; White Horse, 12 horses, 14 men, 2 officers, 4 chargers; King's White Horse, 8 chargers; Bad Cow, 22 horses, 22 men; Bam Inn, 4 officers, 8 chargers; Bad Cow, 22 horses, 22 men; Bam Inn, 25 horses, 25 men; Oross Kejs, 10 horses, 10 men; Queen's 'tead, 20 horses, 20 men; Waggon and Horses, 8 horses, 8 men; King's Arms, 8 horses, 8 men; Cross Kejs, 10 horses, 10 men; Queen's 'tead, 20 horses, 20 men; of course these preliminary proceedings had the effect of creating some stir in the town, and considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the arrival of the men.

At twelve o'clock the principal thoroughfare was lined with people, whose numbers now began to increase with marvelleus rapidity. Patiently, indeed, did the masses wait until about two o'clock 'when reports'were circulated—firely, that nothing had been capitally hoaxed. The various innkeepers had provided somewhat disappointed, and apparently satisfied that they had been capitally

A little before the expected hour of areiving in the borough "ranging parties"—some on foot, some in traps, and others on horsekack—patrolled the Spalding highway, and broken down atasm roundabouts and other obstructions were ordered to be "cleared away for the soldlers." In fact, we were all military mad. Civil duties gave way for military ardour; business was forgotten; politics sent to the winds. Nothing was thought of but the crack Hussars.

politics sent to the winds. Nothing was thought of but the crack Hussars.

The so-called Sergeant-Major Grange, however, again appeared before the authorities, protested that his assertions were strictly correct, and that he could not account for the delay. Superintendent Wagborn, having been connected with the military, felt satisfied that the whole affair was a gross hoax, or that some palpable mismanagement had taken place. He therefore made up his mind to keep the "military" gentleman within sight. He also took him to Messrs. Whise and Thomas, two magistrates, before whom he again protested that he was speaking only the truth. From this date Superintendant Waghorn severely questioned "Sergeant-Major Grange," who at last came out with "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

As considerable interest had been created, we give the man's own confession on being placed in the lock-up. It is substantially to the following effect:—"My name is George Mortimer, and I am thirty years of age. I have a wife and chird living in Sheffield. I have been in the army, and was discharged from the 18th Lancers, at Colchester, in October, 1864. Since that time I have been living at Sheffield as clerk. I was going to London to seek a better situa-

tion; but I have been drinking and mixing in bad company until I was in a state of madness. I had no motive in view. I paid for everything I have received, have not obtained money from any one, and must be a loser by the course I have adopted. There is no truth in my statement."

truth in my sta'ement."

The prisoner had little more than £2 in his possession when apprehended.

Property were the anecdotes in reference to this per-

The prisoner had little more than £2 in his possession when apprehended.

Many and amusing were the anecdotes in reference to this perplexing denoument, especially in respect to mine host. The larrangements, in some cases, were said to be "gigantio" as the hoax itself. The great city, it was affirmed, had been inundated with special telegrams, for special luxuries for a special coossion, expertation of which was to be immediately attended to, whatever might be the cost of carriage! A visit, however temporary, from "a real live officer," was a matter of some moment, demanding "attention" commensurate with the solemnity and magnitude of the coession. In other cases, the obliging host had been indefatigable in his efforts to exhibit a table meriting commendation for its neatness and cleanliners. The oloth was a pure alabaster, the crockery ware complete in its service, the intended viands symbols of our agricultural greatness. The bedrooms, in a number of instances, had to undergo a complete "transformation" some! "Mary," "Betsy," and 'Sarah," who had been obliging waitresses on evening guests, were politicly told that as "the soldiers were coming they must make shift as they could for two nights." Altogether it was a mass of wonder, arrangement, and anxiety.

On Treesday morning. Sergeaut-Major Grange was taken before

nights." Altogether it was a mass of wonder, arrangement, and anxiety.

On Tuesday morning, Sergeaut-Major Grange was taken before the magistrates. An immense crowd had assembled before the police-office, in the expectation of getting a peep at the prisoner, but most of them were disappointed, as Superintendent Waghorn had prudently taken him from the lock-up at an earlier hour than usual. There was a very full bench of magistrates, and a crowded court. The acoused, on being placed in the dock, presented a somewhat haggard appearance; he was low in spirits, paid marked attention to swerything that took place, and evidently thought there might be something unpleasant "looming in the distance." The case, from its great neverty, was one of difficulty and doubt. No person came forward to accuse Mortimer of dishonesty, no altempt at swindling could be heard of, no sinister motive was apparent. Still, in order to detain him, it was necessary that a charge of some sort should be made. The prisoner was therefore accused of effeating against the Mutiny Act, with a view of fraudulently obtaining a billet.

a billet.

In reply to the bench, Superintendent Waghorn stated the case. The bench (to prisoner): What is your real name? Prisoner: George Mortimer. I have belonged to the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, and after wards to the 18th Hussars The bench: What have you to say in answer to this charge? Prisoner: Nothing further than that I am sorry for what I have committed. If I can do anything towards paying the expenses that have been incurred I shall be glad to do so.

The bench: Have you your discharge with you? Prisoner: No; it's at Sheffield.
The bench: Have you anything further to say? Prisoner: No.

The beach: Have you saything further to say?
Prisoner: N v.
The beach: Then you are remanded until Friday.
This remand is of course to enable the magistrates to obtain itermation and advice from the War Department.

A VILLANOUS EMIGRANT.

A VILLANOUS EMIGRANT.

A CRIME morally little less beinous than murder was yesterday committed in the Plymouth Sound, and, unhappily, with the connivance and active assistance of two watermea of the port. Seldom evens it a seaport has a more harrowing scene occurred. A man and woman, well-dressed and apparently in respectable positions in life, arrived at a Plymouth Hotel on Tuesday evening, it is believed from Lond on, and occupied one bed-room, behaving seemingly as a gentleman and his wife. The former was about thirty years of age, the latter a prepossessing girl some ten years his junior. They went out in the morning, the girl having the idea that she was to accompany her partner, who, it was stated, had long been her support, to Doblin by steamer. Their luggage was taken on board the steamer Cambrian, then lying in the Sound—some of it having previously been put on board at Southam ton—and the psir shortly afterwards followed from Milloby in the same boat, one belonging to two stalwart watermen of the port, father and son, named Branscombe. On arriving alongside the Cambrian, the man went abroad, and just as the steamer was about to start returned to the girl he had let fin the boat. He then hurriedly informed her for the first time that she was not to accompany him to Dublin, that in fact he was not to accompany him to Dublin, that in fact he was not to accompany him to Dublin, that in fact he was about to leave her to, her fate. The surprise, and grief, and horror of the poor girl can be but faintly imagined by those who were not eye-witnesses. She cried piteously to him not to desert her thus, but the heartless fellow was already up the ship's side, and shutting himself in his cabin, was already up the ship's side, and shutting himself in his cabin, was already up the ship's side, and shutting himself in his cabin, was already up the ship's side, and shutting himself in his cabin, was already up the ship's side, and shutting himself in his cabin, was already up the ship's side, and shutting himself in h

A MURDERER DENOUSCED BY HIS OWN BROTHER.—By a private letter from Grahautown, we have information of a most brutal murder perpetrated by a Kaffir upon a native of Helmedale, Sutherlandshire, named Alexander Bannerman. The circumstances, so far as they have as yet transpired, are as follow:—Mr. Bannerman, who lived about forty miles from Grahamstown, had been on a visit to a friend living at some distance, and with whom he stayed for a few days. While surviving on horseback, and not far from his own a friend living at some distance, and with whom he stayed for a few days. While returning on horseback, and not far from his own dwelling, he was fired upon from behind some busbes, and shot dead on the spot. The murder, however, was not discovered till next morning, when his body was found lying on the ground in a pool of blood. His horse had not attired, but remained beside its prostrate rider. The strangest part of this tale has yet to be told. Active measures were taken to discover the murderer, but without access; and it is probable he would have escaped eatirely had not his own brother (both, it would appear, were known to Mr. Bannerman) delivered him up to the authorities, by whom he is a mademand to a offer the extreme penalty of the late -Scotsman No Home Complexes without a WILLOOX AND GIBBS' SEW INGMACHINE.—Sumple, compact, efficient, durable, and roiseless. Warnated to faill all the requirement of a perfect family Michie. Propagects free on application, at 135, Regent-atreet.—[Advertisement]

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NEWS FROM THE NURSERY.—The child who cried for an hour, one day last week, didn't get

oried for an hour, one day last week, didn't get it.

A New York paper is discussing whether it is cheaper to live or to die in such expensive times as these.

The Last Man.—A child asked, "Who will bury the last man that dies?" Perhaps, sweet child, a descendant of the little Robin Redbresst that buried the children in the wood.

"Ark you the fellow what's going west?" inquired a cabby of a gentleman what's to drive you, if you be!"—New York Paper.

Parsian avocations.—There is a man in one quarter of Paris who gets his living by going around waking people up who have to be early at market; another, the "guardian angel," who makes it his business to secort drunkafds home from the wine—shops, at two cents cach.

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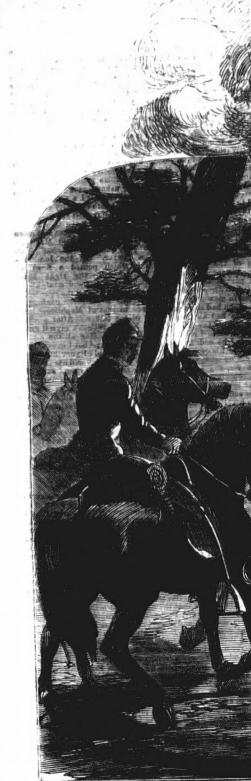
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